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WHOLE No. 2473.

SENATE PASSES THE COUNTY BILL WITH TEN VOTES

Senator Cecil Brown Charges the Lower House With Delaying Senate Bills.

What with Senator Cecil Brown going after the House with a sharp stick, and Representative Kumalae giving the Senate a verbal castigation, the two branches of the Legislature were in a fair way yesterday to get pretty thoroughly at loggerheads—and no body at hand to pour conference oil upon the troubled waters. Of course no body will answer Kumalae. His attack was made in a speech, and there is nothing in the record beyond hot air to show its existence. The attack of Senator Brown is different. He embodied it in the form of a resolution, putting it up to somebody in the House to explain why the Senate bills have been delayed in the lower chamber.

And a member of the House offered an explanation of the trouble to an Advertiser man yesterday. "There is no malicious desire to hold back the Senate bills in the lower house," this member said. "In fact, the entire Legislature is the gainer by the delay. Let me explain: These bills, that it is claimed we are holding back, come down to us and find bills in the House Committees covering practically the same ground. The Senate bills are then referred to these committees, which at once go to work in an endeavor to so amend the House measures as to make them harmonize with the bills that have passed the Senate. As fast as that is done, the Senate bills are reported to the House and passed there, and that at once becomes the final passage, the House duplicate bills being eliminated. Thus you see time is gained, whereas if we were to take up the Senate bills at once as they come to us there would be six readings to each bill and the delays would be endless."

The secret communication for the reading of which Speaker Beckley cleared the chamber just prior to the adjournment of the House was a letter from the High Sheriff notifying the members that there would be a riot drill of the police last night. It is not made public until now. The story of it will be found elsewhere in this paper.

The Senate has done its share towards giving County government to Hawaii. The Republican County bill passed that body unanimously last night but it is extremely doubtful whether it will ever become a law in the shape in which it was passed. The House is seeking after strange gods and the bill passed by the Representatives will carry a number of features which the Senate voted solidly against. The House bill will have tacked on to it the Kauai County school bill and there will be opposition to every section passed by the Senate which gives enlarged control to the Territory. It would not be such a terrible surprise if the House bill partook somewhat of the features of the Home Rule bill and the conference committee will have a difficult task in making the views of the Senate and the House jibe.

IN THE HOUSE

The House was called to order yesterday morning by Mr. Knudsen, in the absence of the Speaker, with about half the desks occupied. And the House was set to music by the band in the Capitol grounds. On the whole, the translation of the minutes into Hawaiian sounded better that way. As a starter for the day, Paele moved for a suspension of the rules to present a fire claims petition, and was reminded by Knudsen that only eighteen more working days remained, and every time the rules were suspended it was that much time lost. Nevertheless, and despite the rule that petitions should only be presented on Monday, the motion carried. And then Kealawaa broke in with a petition, too.

Treasurer Kepoikai submitted that there was a lot of cancelled Hawaiian currency in the cellar of the Capitol, and recommended that it be destroyed. This went to the finance committee. The total amount of this stuff is \$308,165.

A number of bills that had passed third reading in the Senate were transmitted to the House and pushed along on the Legislative stage.

KEPOIKAI WRITES LETTER.

Treasurer Kepoikai next submitted a communication, as follows, which would seem to indicate that he considers himself entitled to take a shot over the head of the Executive at the Legislature on his own account:

"On the 4th inst. I addressed a communication to His Excellency the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii wherein I submitted to him a list of unpaid bills of the Tax Bureau throughout the Territory amounting to \$2,241.18, and the estimated expenditures per taxation division to the end of the present fiscal period, amounting in all to \$6,000.

"I notice that the Governor has submitted the unpaid bills for your consideration, but I have failed to see an item in the emergency bill covering the balance of the estimated expenditures, to-wit, \$3,758.82.

"I therefore respectfully submit for the consideration of your honorable body of the amount of \$3,758.82, to be placed as one of the items in the emergency bill under this department.

"A. N. KEPOIKAI,

"Treasurer."

BURNING THE SENATE.

Kumalae asked that House Bill 70, which was the emergency appropriation bill, be read as it had come down from the Senate, because some of the House amendments to that measure had been rejected, and some new amendments had been added. There was discussion as to the proper course, because several of the members did not want their pet appropriations rejected, nor the Senate's pet appropriations passed. Half a dozen members tried to get the floor, when Knudsen suggested the appointment of a special conference committee. Then the Speaker came in, and Kumalae got recognition and moved that the House refuse to concur in the Senate amendments, supporting his motion

with a motion in which he charged that the Senate was trying to dictate to the House, and expressed extreme resentment thereat. His motion carried, and Chillingworth secured the passage of a resolution calling for a special conference on the bill.

The special committee on the Chinese fund asked further time, as it was desired to have a conference with the Governor before submitting a report.

TROUBLES OF KUPIHEA.

And then Kupihea got the floor and created his little daily disturbance by the introduction of the following resolution:

"Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii that all government officers as provided below, be elected by the majority vote of the people who are qualified as electors for Senators and Representatives in the respective representative districts of the Territory of Hawaii and further, all and every woman who has attained the age of 18 years be allowed to vote for all and every officer of the Territorial government, and as follows, to-wit: First—Attorney General, Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Lands, Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, Superintendent of Public Works, Supervisor of Roads, Bridges and Wharves, Docks, Piers, and Lands and other internal improvements of the following islands:

"Island of Hawaii of the First Representative District and the Second Representative District, two on each district.

"Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, one.

"Oahu, for the Fourth Representative District one, and for the Fifth Representative District, one.

"Island of Kauai, one.

"The Superintendent of Public Instruction, Auditor, Surveyor, High Sheriff, members of the Board of Health, Commissioners of Public Instruction, Board of Prison Inspectors, Board of Registration and Inspectors of Election, the District Judges of every Judicial district of each island of the Territory and any other boards of a public character that may be created by law; and provided further that the sum of \$5,000 be appropriated from all money not otherwise appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expenses of election of officers as aforesaid, and further provided that the aforesaid officers be elected within sixty days after the approval of this joint resolution."

KUPIHEA SUPPRESSED.

The Speaker reminded the mover that even if the resolution did pass, it would not repeal the provisions of the act providing for the appointment of those officials, and was therefore merely a waste of time. But that didn't stop Kupihea. He was surcharged with language, and he was proceeding to scatter it, when the Speaker ruled that he was out of order. And at this crucial, though not unusual punishment he withdrew from the House and did not show up again all during the morning session.

Pulaa introduced the following joint resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives that the clerk of the House request the Commissioner of Public Lands to report the reasons which has delayed him in forwarding the patents and bills of the lands of Kaahuhu in Kohala District to those homesteaders who have paid their respective purchase price."

PULAA ASKS QUESTIONS.

Pulaa next presented a number of resolutions of no particular importance, and the following set of questions which the House agreed should be put to the Superintendent of Public Works:

"Be it Resolved, By the House of Representatives that the clerk of the House request the Superintendent of Public Works to give this House his answers to the following questions:

"How many members of the Road Boards are qualified citizens? If they are not all qualified citizens, who and where are they located? Why are such men appointed to office, or, if they were not appointed by said present Superintendent, why were they allowed to remain in office?

"Why are not repairs made in the main road leading from Hamakua to the Waimea homesteads in Hawaii by the Road Board of Hamakua?

"Is it because such majority members of the Hamakua Road Board are interested in the landings at Hamakua and against the transportation of freight from Kawaihae that the mentioned road is not repaired, or is it from lack of funds, or with a view to boycotting?"

Kellinoh introduced a bill to regulate the placing of electric wires on Maui, and another to organize a Territorial secret service. Both passed to first reading under suspension of the rules. Kellinoh also introduced a resolution

calling upon the Superintendent of Public Works to restore to Princes David and Kuhio the set of silverware presented to the late King Kalakaua by the French republic, and renouncing all claim of the Territory to such silverware. This was passed.

Vida introduced a bill to purchase the Kaimuki water works, and it was about to slip through to first reading under suspension of the rules when Fernandez called a halt by moving that it go over until the committee looking into that very matter had had a chance to report.

Then the House took the noon recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Kumalae got the floor first thing at the afternoon session, and gave notice of the introduction of a bill to abolish the Board of Health, and establish in its place a Department of Public Health.

Kanoho introduced a resolution reserving certain public land on Hawaii for burying grounds, and it went to the Committee on Public Lands.

Kali introduced a resolution putting in the loan bill an appropriation of \$200,000 to be paid to ex-Queen Liliuokalani in consideration of relinquishment of all title to the so-called crown lands. The resolution was tabled, on motion of Harris, after Kumalae had been told by the Speaker that to table a resolution was not to kill it altogether.

Pulaa introduced a bill regulating corporations, authorizing the consolidation of any two having a common object, thus forming a trust.

Kumalae moved that the bill be thrown out, making the charge that it had been sneaked into the House like a snake, by the Senate, those who had done it knowing that it could be passed all right in the other body after it was got through the House. He appealed to Republicans to kill the bill, in the interest of President Roosevelt's crusade against trusts. The bill was rejected.

FIGHTING THE SOLDIERS.

Wright introduced a bill to reorganize the militia, and moved that it be passed to first reading. Fernandez opposed it, saying that there was no need to waste money in keeping up the militia so long as the land was under the powerful protection of the United States. If we wanted more protection, we should increase the police force. The police had suppressed the Wilcox revolution, not the soldiers. "The Governor," he said, "has control of the militia, and if this bill is passed none of the members of this House will be re-elected."

Then Aylett, speaking in support of the bill and in defense of the militia, began reading for the information of the House the militia law of the United States. Fernandez called him to order for this, and when the Chair had ruled that Aylett was in order, up leaped Kupihea, who had come back for the afternoon session, making a point of order by asking Aylett whether the Military Committee had ever reported. Nobody paid any attention to him, and as Aylett went on talking, Kupihea said, sternly:

"Answer my question."

"Sit down, Mr. Kupihea," said the Speaker. He sat down, and Aylett went on talking. However, Kupihea was not suppressed. He arose again, to a point of order.

"State your point of order," said the Speaker, and Kupihea began asking a question in Hawaiian.

KUPIHEA THREATENED.

"Sit down," said the Speaker. "That is no point of order."

"I appeal from your decision," cried Kupihea, in English.

"Sit down," said the Speaker, "or you will be ordered out of the House."

Aylett went on talking in support of the militia bill, making the point that a young Hawaiian was now being educated at West Point, and that a militia establishment should be kept up here to make this education of any value. Then the previous question was called, and the motion of Fernandez to reject was lost and the bill passed to first reading.

The order of the day was taken up, being the advancement of several bills to the stage of second reading. This went on smoothly enough until there came up House Bill 20 to abolish the poll tax. During the discussion of this measure the Speaker announced that the special committee on the Chinese fund, Kumalae, Chillingworth, Long, Kellinoh and Purdy, would be excused to see the Governor at four o'clock. Then the poll tax talk went on, the consideration of the bill being finally postponed indefinitely. This action carried with it also the indefinite postponement of House Bill 4, identical in its features with the other.

OPPOSED TO CREMATION.

House Bill No. 2, which is the bill to prohibit the cremation of the bodies of

(Continued on page 5.)

HIGH OFFICIAL COMPELLED TO RESIGN HIS POST

Postmaster General Payne Removes Assistant Attorney General Tyner for Collusion in Fraud.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Postmaster General Payne has removed James N. Tyner, Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department. The charge against him is that he assisted his nephew, Harrison J. Barrett, to earn large fees from illegitimate business houses which had employed Barrett to delay action against them by the Postoffice Department. Tyner is an old man of long public service who, his friends claim, was deceived by Barrett. He will resist removal.

Troubles With the Unions.

SEATTLE, March 26.—The street railway system here has been tied up by a strike to compel the recognition of the union.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The United Street railroads of this city have refused to recognize the demand of the union for an increase of wages.

To Refund Government Bonds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury announces that he will refund 1908 three per cent. bonds and 1907 four per cent. bonds to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars.

Bicycle Works Burned.

AKRON, O., March 26.—As a result of a gasoline explosion the works of the American Cycle Company were burned. The loss is \$250,000.

The Trusts Increasing.

TRENTON, N. J., March 26.—Various subsidiary companies of the steel trust have merged with a capital of \$63,000,000.

Jamaicans Give Up.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 26.—All hope of getting reciprocity with the United States has been abandoned.

The Buffalo Inquests.

BUFFALO, March 26.—The Burdick inquest has been closed and the Pennell inquest will begin on Monday.

Russia Wants Money.

BRUSSELS, March 26.—Russia is negotiating in this market for a loan of one hundred million dollars.

Afternoon Dispatches From Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 26.—Sugar: 96 deg. Centrifugals, 3.695-cents. Previous quotation, 3.70. Beets, 88 analysis, 8s 2 1-2d.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 26.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani with her party are booked to sail on the Oceanic steamer Ventura leaving here April 2d.

HAVANA, Cuba, March 26.—The discussion of the Cuban treaty resulting from President Palma's call for an extra session of Congress has given rise to a sentiment of suspicion as to the motives of the United States. There is a feeling of dissatisfaction with the treaty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 26.—Representatives of the Oceanic Steamship Company deny that they intend to cut the passenger rate to Honolulu. The story of a possible reduction had its origin in Honolulu and was given some credit owing to the financial condition of the company which caused a drop in the quotations of its stock in the local market.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Treasury Agent McLennan started for Honolulu today. He will have charge of disbursing the \$1,000,000 appropriated by the last Congress to pay the claims arising from the 1900 plague fires. McLennan will make his headquarters at the First National Bank in Honolulu. It is expected he will take passage in the Ventura leaving San Francisco early in April.

SENATE MAKES GOOD PROGRESS WITH ITS LABOR

The County Bill Is Now in Last Stages in Upper House.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

If no snags are encountered there promises to be completion of the County Bill at the Senate's session of Thursday evening, and if the outlook is correct the House will have a chance to pass the measure on two readings before the end of the present week. The House committee on County Act will be ready to report its measure today or tomorrow.

The Senate yesterday was enlivened by a protest from Senator Brown, that there had been threats from below to kill all bills introduced by him, because he had been instrumental in the murder of the measure for the granting of cumulative voting rights to minority stockholders in corporations. He became very much in earnest in making his protest, and the House will hardly proceed to have the tomahawk out for his measures in the future.

The House did little work, passing the Hackmen's bill through the second stage with amendments which make it certain that there will be a speedy termination of the fight. The work of committees consumed the remainder of the day and there seems every reason to believe that there will be many reports, on measures which are to come before the body today.

IN THE HOUSE

When the House got to work there was a message from the Senate notifying the lower body of the passage of three bills, Nos. 97, 103, and 108. These were passed to second reading before the House took up its regular business. There were several members who had resolutions ready for introduction, notably Kupihea, whose efforts have been successful in tying matters into a knot, but he was cut off by the motion to go into the regular order of business.

There were no committee reports, and the Speaker asked about bills No. 21 and 29, for electrical franchises, saying they had been 15 days in the committee's hands. He said the session was half over and the House had only 20 days more, with 10 days for the Governor. He directed the committee to meet this evening and report tomorrow. Aylett wanted to know about bill No. 7, and Paole about bill No. 2, and Chairman Chillingworth said the health committee was being piled up with resolutions, and consequently could do nothing. This committee also was directed to get to work at once, and report today. Kumalae called attention to bills 16, 19, and 14, which had been in committee for 22 days.

HACK BILL CONSIDERED.

The House then took up the hack bill. It being read with the report, Kupihea wanted the bill referred to the public lands committee, his own, but he was laughed out of court. The bill then was read section by section. The first amendment came on the granting of licenses by the Sheriff and two licensed hack drivers. Kumalae moved to cut out the hack drivers as members of the board, saying they might be prejudiced and would therefore keep out of the ranks any one to whom they had personal objections.

Aylett defended the proposal that two hack drivers be put on the board. He said the trouble now was in the presence of so many Japanese and Chinese drivers, licensed by the Sheriff, who did not know the places in the city. He thought this would be obviated if there was a board of examiners. He said the regulations were printed in English and Hawaiian, and an Oriental could not read and so would do injustice to the passengers.

Kupihea raised the point that Aylett was a hack driver and he thought he should not vote on the bill, but he had to apologize for his way of putting it. Kealawa favored two disinterested persons on the board, rather than two hack drivers.

PUT ON ONE OUTSIDER.

Vida moved to amend by making the board of inspection the Sheriff, one licensed hack driver, and a person not connected either with the police department or the hack business, and this was carried without dissenting voice.

Kellinot wanted the title changed so as to limit the action of the bill to Honolulu. Speaker Beckley left the chair to take part in the debate, saying that his Maui constituents wanted to do away with Oriental hack drivers. This was a direct contradiction of the position of Kellinot, who said his people were thoroughly satisfied with the Japanese hack drivers. Beckley said many Orientals could qualify under the act, but the door would be shut against the field laborer who wanted to desert the plantation to compete with the American citizen. He called on Kellinot to help protect his constituents from Oriental competition. The bill passed unanimously.

IN THE SENATE

The first business of the day was the reading of House Concurrent Resolution 5, providing for the appointment of seven members of each house on a joint conference committee. Senator C. Brown thought the resolution was too indefinite as no business was proposed for the committee. He considered the proposition beyond the pale of parliamentary practice. When there was a clash on a bill in the two houses then was the time to consider the resolution. Upon a vote, action on the same was postponed. If it was a difference as to the County act, C. Brown proposed that the House wait until the House received the Senate bill.

The Senate received the House resolution providing for an amendment to the Organic Act permitting the use of

the Hawaiian language with the English language. Senator Cecil Brown inquired the sense of the resolution. The Hawaiian language was being used every day and interpreters had been employed. To send that resolution to Washington would be like pouring so much water down a duck's back. Dickey thought there was no objection to passing the resolution as the resolution was a copy of a clause to that effect in the Republican Party platform. On this showing the resolution was adopted.

HILO AGAINST ELECTRIC ROAD.

Senator Paris presented a petition from fifty-two citizens of Hilo against permitting the construction of an electric railway from Hilo to Hakalau. The petitioners cited the franchise granted to the Kohala-Hilo Railroad which had spent \$30,000 for surveys and maps and expected to commence construction work in June, 1903. The petitioners alleged that the greatest benefit would be conferred by the Legislature by not granting the franchise asked for, because it was given their "lives" would be jeopardized, and it would "strangle" their own enterprise. Dickey moved that the translation of the petition into Hawaiian be dispensed with as three of the native members were writing letters and the fourth understood English. The motion was thrice with a rush. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Senator Dickey, in the chair, presented a relief bill for Mrs. Amarah, who claimed reimbursement in the sum of \$1200 for losses sustained in the suppression of plague. The loss consisted of a two-story building on Hotel street. The claim was made on the ground that the postoffice failed to deliver the letter to her attorney in re the matter until after the Fire Claims Commission had finished its work. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Senator C. Brown said he could make a report at once. He thought it was establishing a bad precedent. The Senator was called to order, no petitions being debatable on presentation. A claim for services as guards on Molokai during the bubonic plague was presented signed by eight citizens of Molokai and each claims \$1.50 per day for thirty-four days. Referred to Health and Education Committee.

HILO CITIZENS PETITIONED FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF CROSS-ROADS IN THE VICINITY OF KAUNAHUA, NEAR HILO.

ACHES AVALANCHE OF BILLS. Senator Ache gave notice that he would introduce the following bills, which were read and passed their first reading: "Chief Engineer of the Fire Department" instead of "Fire Marshal;" to strike out words "Minister of the Interior;" and inserting "Board of Health;" vaccination, amending certain laws on that subject; Hilo Fire Department, amending; amending a portion of the law relating to the construction, maintenance and operation of a street railway in the District of Honolulu; amending and repealing certain laws relating to liquid explosives; building permits, amending laws; amending laws relating to nuisances.

Senator Baldwin for the Ways and Means Committee introduced an act to regulate and license insurance business in this Territory.

Senator Dickey introduced a bill relating to the importation of foreign goods, and one relating to the protection of birds.

Senator Dickey, for committee, reported on House Bill 112 and recommended that as it was similar to Senate Bill 21, that the two be considered together. The report was adopted.

Senator Baldwin introduced a bill providing for the bonding of the Territory and putting up the bonds at public auction.

The order of the day called up House Bill 50, Senate Bill 57, for third reading, relating to the desertion of married persons from one another. House Bill 51, Senate Bill 58, relating to reformatory and industrial schools, passed its third reading. House Bill 52, Senate Bill 60, relating to waiver by trial by jury in criminal cases less than felony, passed its third reading. House Bill 54, Senate Bill 61, relating to the jurisdiction of District Magistrates and Circuit Judges, repealing certain laws and amending others by striking out portions thereof as being unnecessary or of doubtful validity or of doubtful

DIGS HIS OWN GRAVE

A Hauula Native Anticipates Death.

HAUULA, March 24.—A native man named Kama, who in monarchy days enjoyed an enviable reputation as a cooker of pigs, being indeed, at one time hog-victualer-in-chief to Kalakaua, has furnished the district of Koolauloa with a sensation which has set tongues a-wagging, from Kahuku to Kahana bay.

This morning, apparently in possession of health and faculties, he commenced digging his own grave and at sundown rested from his completed task.

To any one who chose to ask him the reason of his strange action, he vouchsafed a reply to the effect that at midnight last Sunday he was awakened by the voice of his recently deceased daughter Mary, calling, "Kama, Kama, come." This he took to be an omen of approaching dissolution and accordingly proceeded to set his house in order and to prepare the place of his final rest.

Kama's wife died last December and on Feb. 4, his daughter, a girl of seventeen summers, followed her home. They were buried side by side and the new grave is adjacent to the other two. The spot is in the shadow of the walls of a ruined church situated upon the wind-swept hill-side. To the left rise sombre mountains while on the right is the sea. Few houses are near the place and almost its only visitors are the gray doves, the mynahs and perchance a mongoose.

It was here that Kama wrought his lugubrious work and heedless of heat or hunger, paused not until his self-set task was accomplished.

The natives here say that in old times, it was not unusual to select a burial-cave long before the time of its expected occupancy, but they can call to mind no parallel of the case of Kama.

DROWNED AT WAILALEE.

Yesterday a half-witted native boy named Pelelili was drowned while fishing in the sea at Wailalee. At an inquest held today a verdict was returned to the effect that deceased was seized with a fit while in the water and so drowned.

BROKE THE SABBATH.

Richard Lane, the new deputy sheriff of Koolauloa, is stirring things up in this section with his new broom. On Sunday eight Japs were arrested at Punaluu for breaking the Sabbath. When interrupted they were working in a rice field.

H. M. AYRES.

consistency with other laws, passed its third reading. House Bill 59, Senate Bill 62, relating to the giving of notice by publication, amending and repealing certain former laws upon that subject, passed its third reading.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House Bill amending the law relating to guardians and wards passed third reading unanimously.

House Bill 70 making special emergency appropriations passed third reading, Kaohi voting "no." The bill is to be amended by the revision committee so as to make the total agree with the separate item.

The Senate Bill reorganizing the Board of Health passed unanimously. Senator Baldwin proposed an amendment making the board consist of three medical and three lay members, and the Attorney-General which was lost. Senator McCandless proposed that it be five lay members, which was also lost. He said that the business interests were against the doctors, who had cost Hawaii \$5,000,000 in plague and fire. The bill was passed as it stood, with two physicians, four laymen and the Attorney-General. Senator Ieenberg wanted the president to have the assistance of an executive officer but his motion was lost.

SALOONS AGAIN.

"Senate Bill No. 21, the liquor license bill, went over until Friday after several minor amendments proposed by the Miscellaneous Committee had passed. The trouble came with the amendment requiring that the consent of a majority of the property owners within a 500-foot radius be first obtained by a saloon applying for a license. Senator Dickey favored the amendment and said petitions for it were being circulated. Senator C. Brown opposed the amendment and said it was too broad, but he favored protection to the residence districts. Action was deferred.

Action on the Crabbe bill providing licenses for wholesale groceries was postponed until Friday.

Action on the Winston franchise bill was deferred until Thursday.

The bill fixing the pay of witnesses passed the third time unanimously. The following bills, both House and Senate, passed second readings: Relating to concealment of infants; defining larceny; relating to assault and battery; receiving stolen goods; felonious branding of cattle; embezzlement; changing the burglary laws; repealing the opium laws.

The report of the committee on the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors or inebriates was adopted and the bill passed second reading. An amendment by Senator Paris permit-

COOPER PAID BILL

Roadways Paved While He Was Absent.

"The walks and drives about the residence of Superintendent Henry E. Cooper were made with rock from the government crusher," said Assistant Superintendent Marston Campbell last evening, "but the bill therefor was paid by Mr. Cooper at the rate of \$2 a cubic yard. This is a high price but was meant by him to cover every possible charge. The entire amount was insignificant, but he insisted upon a bill in full being rendered him, and paid it and took a receipt so that if there might ever be a question, his action could not be misconstrued."

The investigation into the walks on the premises of Superintendent Cooper should not occupy much time, for the facts will be found in the government realizations in the books of the Road Department Bureau, where the amount of rock placed on the walks is set down and as well the fact that a receipt was given for payment in full. It was learned yesterday that the most of the work was done during the absence of Superintendent Cooper on Hawaii, some months back, and at the instance of the Road Supervisor, himself. There had been some number three rock put in the roadway, and as it did not seem to pack down readily, some number four rock was placed on top of it, and the yard man rolled this down with a hand roller.

Upon the return of Mr. Cooper from Hawaii he saw the improvement, and at once expressed his dissatisfaction that it had been made, as he did not wish to be placed in a position where he might be criticised. He at once asked for the bill and paid it with a check, insisting too that the rate be made \$2 a cubic yard, which, in the opinion of all the men in the construction department of the office, was ample to more than pay for the outlay. When this was done Mr. Cooper mentioned the matter to some of the men in his office and called their attention to the fact that he had not ordered the work, but had found it completed and paid for it.

The selling of stone from the crusher of the government is not a new department, though the government always insists that it be shown that the rock could not be had elsewhere, owing to the fact that there is no intention to compete with private enterprises. There was not at the time, it is said, any stone possible of purchase elsewhere, and according to his subordinates Mr. Cooper would have gone without the roadways being paved, had he been consulted, rather than to give ground for any suspicion.

It is said that a hui for seal hunting is talked of among local shipping men. The British sealing schooner Geneva is to leave for the Sound in about ten days, to be overhauled at an expense of \$4,000 preparatory to starting on a new voyage.

ting this to be done with the consent of parents or guardian was lost.

The bill relating to "an act to regulate names" was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Bills No. 121 and 122 were deferred.

Bills relating to garnishment and attachment, to the fraudulent manufacture of butter, and to judgment liens were referred to committees on second reading.

BROWN GETS ANGRY.

House Bill No. 34 giving minority stockholders more privileges caused another rumup which resulted in a hasty adjournment of the Senate. Senator Crabbe innocently enough suggested reconsideration of the bill which he said had been put over until April 24th, and he did not believe that it should be allowed to "sleep so long. He wanted it set for consideration on Monday.

Senator Baldwin stated that it was too late now for consideration and that it could not be taken up until the time set. Senator C. Brown stated that it should have been called up within twenty-four hours and it could be called up now only by unanimous consent. "I object," said the Senator, speaking in a loud and angry voice. "And I am ready to talk and give my reasons. Since the Senate voted down this bill I have been told that certain parties went to a merchant's office in this town and made threats to kill every bill introduced by myself because of my action in that connection. They threatened to kill every bill sent down to the House which I introduced and it has been done in some instances already. When such a thing as this happens it is time to call a halt, when threats are made like that then it is time for the Senate and the House to have some understanding."

Senator Crabbe said he also had heard of the threats but he was not responsible for them. He said that he didn't favor the bill but wanted it killed in a perfectly regular way. A hasty motion to take a recess stopped the trouble.

PROGRESS ON COUNTY ACT.

The Senate settled itself down to hard work last night on the County Act, and the secretary and assistant secretary reading rapidly, about a third more of the bill was gone over. With the probability of something interfering to keep the reading forging ahead, the Senate should complete the reading of the act Thursday night at the latest. Last night the duties of the county clerk, treasurer, assessor, sheriff, coroner and some minor matters were considered and few changes made as the report of the committee which was merged with the bill seems satisfactory to all the Senators.

BLOODSHED AND RIOTING AT THE PORT OF SPAIN

Public Buildings Burned, Records Destroyed and Many Natives Killed and Wounded.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

PORT OF SPAIN, Mar. 24.—In the disturbances here twelve natives have been killed and sixty wounded. Rioting continues and the public buildings and records have been destroyed by fire.

LONDON, Mar. 24.—General Sir Hector Macdonald, commander of the British forces in Ceylon, will have to face a court-martial on a charge of immorality.

General Sir Hector Macdonald was one of the most prominent of the British officers who fought in the South African war. He is about fifty years of age and a bachelor. He was born in Scotland. His military career has been a spectacular one and his work on the field in South Africa won for him many golden opinions from the British people.

Macdonald took command of the British garrisons in Ceylon about eighteen months ago. Prior to going there he made a trip to Australia, touring that continent and New Zealand and in a number of places making statements which showed that he was not an admirer of the fair sex.

LONDON, Mar. 24.—It is understood that the Irish land bill will pass tomorrow. It grants \$50,000,000 as loans for the purchase of farms for the tenantry.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 24.—Because of jealousy Frank Grundman, a tailor, killed Sheridan Chipman, a freight clerk of the Southern Pacific railroad.

HAVANA, Mar. 24.—In his message to the Senate President Palma recommends the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with the United States.

PARIS, Mar. 24.—The Chamber of Deputies has rejected the application for the authorization of religious teaching in the schools.

MANILA, Mar. 24.—Suriago has been recaptured from the ladrones who have been driven back to the mountains with heavy losses.

CHICAGO, Mar. 24.—Twenty coal dealers have been restrained by injunction from arbitrarily advancing the price of anthracite.

HAVANA, Mar. 24.—A Cárdenas firm has contracted to deliver 7000 tons of sugar in Liverpool.

OGDEN, Utah, Mar. 24.—Great preparations are being made in the State for the raising of sugar beet crops.

SAN DOMINGO, Mar. 24.—Warships have restored quiet here. The government has practically surrendered and the revolution continues.

OXNARD, Cal., Mar. 24.—In a fight between labor unions and independent beet sugar laborers, hundreds of shots were fired and two men were fatally wounded.

UKIAH, Cal., Mar. 24.—A highwayman attacked the local stage and killed the messenger. He is being pursued by sheriffs and deputies. The stage was unmolested, the robber fleeing after the murder.

CABLE WILL BE CONNECTED BY SECOND DAY OF JULY

If there occurs no hitch in the calculations of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company the cable between the United States and its possessions in the Far East will be connected on July 2. This date has now been set by George C. Ward, vice president of the company, and communicated here by a message to Captain Hugh Rodman, in command of the Iroquois.

According to the facts brought out in the message the cable ship Colonia will proceed to Midway Island on June 22. The Iroquois is to be at the island at that time for the purpose of being of assistance in landing the end of the cable. Immediately this is done, and the company has given three days for the work, the ship will direct its course to the end of its run, this city. It is calculated that seven days will be occupied in putting the cable in the sea and laying the shore end here, and that the work will be completed two days before the time set by President Clarence Mackay, July 4th.

The Iroquois will get down to the island in time to be of assistance when the cable ship gets there, and there will be no delays unless they arise from the conditions of wind and sea.

NEW TELEPHONE FOR WAILUKU

Articles of incorporation of the Hawaiian Telephone Co., of Wailuku, Maui, in opposition to the Mutual of that city were filed yesterday with Treasurer Kepolka.

The capital stock of the company is given at \$15,000 divided into 3,000 shares of \$5 each. The principal officers and stockholders are S. Ahmi, president, 200 shares; J. P. Silva, secretary, 10 shares; Y. Young, treasurer, 150 shares; J. W. Kalua, 200 shares; Y. Ah Chew, 50 shares; Mrs. Polly Kalua, 100 shares; R. L. English, 40 shares; Chong Yuen, 20 shares.

The company is given general telephone powers in the Territory of Hawaii, but its principal place of business is Wailuku.

SOLDIERS GET THEIR FREEDOM

Bales and Walton, the two Camp McKinley soldiers who are alleged to have burglarized Chief Justice Frear's Tantalus home a few months ago, were released by Judge De Bolt upon their own recognizance and turned over to Captain Pierce of the Artillery. The United States authorities have agreed to produce the two men when they are wanted for trial, and they were released by consent of counsel.

To Practice in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Lee S. Overman, the new Senator from North Carolina, and E. B. Dole, Attorney General of Hawaii, were admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States today.

ANOTHER SESSION WILL FINISH UP THE COUNTY BILL

Senate Does Some Fast Reading and Many Sections Are Passed.

(From Thursday's daily.)

With more than two-thirds of the County bill out of the way and the members working together handily, there being no translation needed, the outlook is that the County Act will pass the Senate finally this evening, and go to the House tomorrow morning. It then will have two readings in that body before the end of the week. Meanwhile the County Committee of the lower body has its report ready, so that there will be something to work on at once.

Yesterday was a day of labor in both houses, though the accomplishment was not great. The House gave most of its time to the handling of the Hackmen's bill, which went through finally, after some warm talk. There was some good work in the upper house in the way of reports, the Torrens land bill passing second reading and there being a hitch over the proposed exemption of coffee lands. The Hilo electric franchise was reported favorably, as were a number of other measures.

Both houses will resume this morning and the order of the day in each contains a list of a large number of measures.

IN THE HOUSE.

Business began in the House within a very few minutes after the opening hour, as the journal was very short. Under communications Superintendent of Public Works Cooper notified the House that the government electric plant did not generate sufficient power to admit of the placing of a light outside the house of members Pulaa and Kaniho.

In relation to school houses of Kau, Superintendent Atkinson reported that out of an appropriation of \$107,075 only \$9,100 was allowed and disbursed. In the matter of teachers, the superintendent said that a complete list was in the hands of the committee, having been furnished March 12.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

The Senate reported the joint resolution asking Congress to make Hawaiian the official language as passed, and the following bills, which were passed first reading: To prevent the wanton destruction of food fishes; relating to the exemption of certain personal property from attachment and repealing rent collection laws; for a Fish Commissioner; the Diamond gas franchise; repealing certain laws of trial by referee.

The Senate reported the passage finally of House bills relating to desertion; industrial and reformatory schools; waiver of trial by jury; jurisdiction of district and circuit courts; guardians and wards; notice by publication.

MANY COMMITTEES REPORT.

Knudsen wanted to proceed under the order of the day, but the Home Rulers would not, and reports of committees were in order.

Chairman Chillingworth, from the committee on public health and education, reported, favoring \$1,000 for repairs of school houses in Koolau-poko, which the House adopted. Petitions from lepers were recommended to be referred to a committee of 9, to be appointed by the chair to visit the leper settlement. A teachers' cottage in Waipio valley was recommended. The Serrao claim petition from Hilo was laid on the table to be considered with bill No. 132. The salary of the physician at South Kohala was recommended to be \$100 instead of \$50 a month. For repairs on Hana school house, \$1,500 was recommended.

As to the Kumalae bill for the sending abroad of youths for education, the committee recommended several changes in wording and placed the amount to be expended on each youth at \$500 a year, and asked that the bill go the judiciary committee as well. Kumalae wanted the bill considered at once, and got through a motion ordering this, but then arose a question of legality, Chillingworth saying there was a section in this bill which once before had been declared illegal.

Kumalae opposed sending to the judiciary committee, saying the report was hasty and the committee simply wanted to delay action. He said the children of the poor had no chance for education in the schools here. He charged that Chillingworth was shirking responsibility in not reporting fully.

Chillingworth resented the imputation of Kumalae, dressing down the Fourth District man in a well deserved manner, telling him that if it had been the desire to kill the bill all that was necessary was to pass it just as he had drawn it, as certainly it would be a dead letter. The bill was tabled pending an opinion from the Attorney General.

ing an opinion from the Attorney General.

AGAINST CREMATION BILL.

On the cremation bill, the majority report, signed by Chillingworth and Kellinot, recommended its being tabled. Paele and Nakaleka did not concur, and Kaniho refused to sign the report. The matter was tabled, to be considered with the bill.

The finance committee reported in favor of the passage of the Damien bill designating two pay days in a month, and this was accepted.

The Kupieha bill, exempting fathers of five children, "of their own or by adoption," from personal taxes was recommended to be indefinitely postponed, and this was done. The committee recommended the refunding of \$5.50, personal taxes twice collected from A. McLennan, and the House agreed. On the Kaniho bill repealing poll, road and school taxes, the committee recommended its being tabled, but the report was tabled, to be considered with the bill. Henry Smith's petition for refund of excessive taxes, \$24.43, was approved and the report laid on the table, to be considered with the bill. On the brewery bill, the committee favored its tabling as the Senate bill had been advanced.

ST. LOUIS FAIR COMMISSION.

The Kupieha resolution providing for a commission to the St. Louis Exposition was approved, with the recommendation that at least two be Hawaiians, that the club of singers be sent on, and that their pay come from the St. Louis appropriation. The joint resolution was first declared lost, 16 ayes to 13 noes, there being required a two-thirds vote to make it effective, with the signature of the Governor as well. Later the Speaker reversed his ruling, and declared the resolution adopted.

The Serrao claim came up again from the finance committee. As the claim was considered by the fire claims court, the committee was opposed to opening up that question and recommended that the matter be indefinitely postponed. It was shown that Serrao had accepted the 10 per cent payment. The report was adopted.

SHORT LIVED FRANCHISE.

Partial reports were made by the committee on agriculture and manufactures on the electric franchise bills, approving both with some changes, the most important being the limiting the life of both the Hawaiian and Oahu Ice to 15 years. Kellinot objected on the grounds that a longer time was necessary to insure the investment of capital. The reports were laid on the table, to be considered with the bills.

HACK BILL PASSES.

The afternoon session opened with the sending of the bill providing for the purchase of the Pauoa Valley springs by the government to a special committee of five. The Speaker named: Messrs. Kumalae, chairman, Aylett, Kalama, Damien, Pulaa.

The hack bill came up and was freely discussed. Kumalae tried to insert a section providing that nothing in the bill should affect drivers who hold licenses at present. Speaker Beckley ruled that this was class legislation, and immediately Kumalae moved to strike out the clause providing that the applicants should speak and read English or Hawaiian. He argued that many persons who now had hacks and horses, who could not secure licenses under the law, would be compelled to sell their property at low prices. This, he said, would drive them to robbery,

and the people of substance would suffer. He said the law would strike Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese. He said there were 400 hacks in the Territory, and the valuation based on two horses, stables, etc., was \$1,000 each. The only fair thing was to appropriate \$400,000 to pay for the property made valueless.

KUMALAE DRESSED DOWN.

Chillingworth, in a strong speech, answered Kumalae, saying that if the hack drivers to be thus confirmed in their possession of licenses were robbers, as pictured, they should be got rid of at once. He denounced this kind of "Americanism," picturing the heart-felt sympathy of Kumalae for the "poor" Japanese and Chinese, but not one tear for the Hawaiian who was being driven to the wall by the rate cutting of the Orientals, like whom they would not live.

Vida likewise went after Kumalae, saying the members were here to protect the Hawaiians, and he did not know before that any legislator had been elected by Orientals to protect their interests.

Fernandez supported the bill, saying Japanese made money by selling sake on their drives and Chinese by selling opium, while the Hawaiian coach driver obeyed the law and could not live in the face of competition.

Pull opposing and Aylett favoring the measure closed the debate and the bill passed: Ayes 24, noes 5, they being cast by Kumalae, Kaniho, Pull, Pulaa and Wright.

REMOVAL OF EMPLOYEES.

Damien asked the rules be suspended for a resolution and presented the following: That a special committee of three be appointed to investigate the discharge of certain government employees. He said many employees of long service had been removed, one Makelona, who had been discharged from the Auditor's office after the Auditor had told members of the House that the man would be returned to office. Kumalae supported the resolution, saying he could not understand the action of officials; they must be crazy, discharging men without cause, and they ought to be put where they deserved. He thought a resolution of want of confidence should be passed, so that the United States government would have attention called to these officials. He attacked Auditor Fisher, saying he had brought a pet from his private office and put him in government employ, though he was not a citizen. The resolution passed.

Kaniho got the rules suspended and presented a resolution setting forth that an appropriation had been made for a road from Pahala to the Volcano House, that Superintendent Cooper be asked to tell why the road is not completed, how much has been expended, and why the balance has not been expended.

WANTS VISIT TO KALIHI.

He then introduced a resolution that the House visit each department of the government, including Kalihi Detention Station, the latter visit to be made today. He supported this in a characteristic speech.

Greenwell said the time had come to stop this thing of resolutions which were purposeless. He said work should be done, and the House could not go on with this kind of business, and he moved to table the resolution. This was lost, and Harris moved to make it a committee of five. The Speaker said that as a committee of nine had been provided to go to the leper settlement, that committee would look into the conditions at Kalihi. The Speaker told Kaniho that his resolution was vague, and under it the whole House would have to go about so the chair would not entertain the resolution, so Kaniho got it back.

The House then adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

House Resolution 7 calling upon Congress to increase legislative sessions and the pay of legislators was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Crabbe presented a petition from 133 Hilo residents protesting against the granting of the electric railway franchise.

Senator Paris presented two petitions from North Kona citizens asking that the county seat of West Hawaii be located at Kanalihi instead of at Kailua; also that a \$10,000 court house be built there. Senator Baldwin inquired if there were any houses there now.

INSURANCE POLICIES.

Senator Baldwin reported for the Committee on Ways and Means recommending the passage of the insurance bill, after striking out the first section. This section provides practically that no policy can become invalid by reason of statements made by the insured. The bill will be read for the third time today.

The same committee reported against the bill requiring two payments of taxes each year, but recommending that the provision be inserted in the County bill.

TALK OVER COFFEE.

Senator Baldwin reported favorably also the bill exempting coffee and rangle lands from taxation but with the remark that in the Kona there wouldn't be anything left to tax to carry on the county. Senator Achi said he had coffee lands in Kona but did not favor

the exemption. Senator Paris favored the bill saying that in a few years the value of the coffee lands would be enhanced and the tax receipts therefore increased.

Senator Baldwin said that the property tax amounted to only \$8,000 in both Kona and mildly suggested that probably the coffee men there were getting "foxy."

"I don't know that they are any foxier than the sugar men," replied Senator Paris.

Senator McCandless argued against the coffee exemption and said that Senator Paris wanted \$77,500 for roads in Kona and yet the total taxes were but \$18,000.

Senator Kalauokalani favored the bill and said that the time might come when the sugar men too would want exemption.

Senator C. Brown said that great care should be taken in cutting off revenues or the Territory might have a bankrupt county on its hands.

Senator Paris said that where there was one acre of coffee land in Kona there was a thousand acres of ranch land. The report will be taken up with the bill.

THE HILO FRANCHISE.

Senator McCandless for the Public Lands Committee reported favorably the Hilo Railway franchise bill with a number of important amendments. Any motive power but steam can be used, and the road may be built to Haka-lau if after two years the Kohala-Hilo Railway has not done so. Police and firemen may ride free, and school children at half fare. The speed in Hilo shall not exceed eight miles an hour, and after five years the company is to pay 2½ per cent of its gross receipts into the Territorial treasury. To be considered with the bill.

TORRENS LAND LAW.

Senator Dickey for the Committee on Miscellaneous Business reported favorably the bill for the Torrens land registration system, saying that under it land could be transferred as easily as stock now is. The report was adopted; to be read a third time on March 30.

JUDICIARY REPORTS.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably the following bills: Relating to the validity of wills; relating to change of name; for the redemption of mortgaged property with an amendment permitting waiver to right of redemption; relating to garnishment; making judgments liens upon real property; allowing amendments to process.

All reports were adopted and the bills will be put on their passage Friday and Saturday.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Consideration of the Hilo Electric Company's franchise was taken up after the noon recess. The committee amendment prohibiting the use of steam passed. Senator Baldwin was against any interference with the Kohala Railway. Senator J. T. Brown objected to the committee recommendation that the terminus be Kawi road, and wanted it made five miles from the court house. Senator McCandless read a letter showing that the Kohala right of way had only been affirmed in October, 1902. Senator Dickey moved an amendment that the bill be changed so as to allow the building of tracks two miles from the Hilo Court House.

Senator Woods wanted the company limited to carrying passengers, and not merchandise as he wanted the Kohala railroad to belt the Island. Senator Dickey opposed this. Senator Baldwin suggested that bundles could be carried anywhere, as is done in Honolulu. President Crabbe said that the carrying of mail could not be prohibited. The amendment was finally carried, allowing the carrying of personal baggage and packages. The substitute section providing free passage for police and firemen and half fare for school children passed. The committee amendment limiting speed within the city limits of Hilo was lost. Another amendment, making the construction of the road subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Public Works, was passed.

The amendment providing for the payment of 2½ per cent of the gross receipts to the county government passed. The bill will be put on its final passage today.

NEW BILLS.

Senator Baldwin introduced his bill providing for bonds for public officers. Senator Dickey introduced his bill repealing the law relating to the importation of foreign goods; also relating to protection of birds.

THIRD READINGS.

House Bill No. 38, reducing the penalty for concealing the death of an infant to one year failed to pass, the vote being six to six. C. Brown, Achi, Kalauokalani, Kaohi, Woods and Crabbe voting no.

The House bill reducing the penalty for larceny passed third reading unanimously.

The House bill reducing the penalty for assault and battery passed 12 to 1, Kalauokalani voting no.

The House bill fixing the penalty for receiving stolen goods passed unanimously.

The House bill relating to felonious

[Continued on Page 6.]

IRISH LAND BILL CALLS FOR VAST SUMS OF MONEY

Tidal Wave at Bristol Bay, on the Sound, Wrecks Thirteen Canneries.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 25.—The Irish land bill provides that \$60,000,000 be granted to enable tenants to buy their farms, the tenants to pay 3 1-4 per cent interest to the Government. The scheme involves, ultimately, between \$500,000,000 and \$750,000,000. Three commissioners will supervise the operations of the law, which will become effective on November 12. There is great interest in the measure and it is conceded that it will pass. Press and party comment is favorable.

New Trusts Formed.

CHICAGO, March 25.—It is rumored that the Western Union, Postal and American Telegraph companies will combine in a \$250,000,000 trust. A packer's trust is forming with a capitalization of \$15,000,000.

Wood for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Major General Leonard Wood has left this city en-route to the Philippines.

Tidal Wave on Sound.

SEATTLE, March 25.—A tidal wave swept into Bristol bay today and wrecked thirteen canneries.

Rebels Control Capital.

SAN DOMINGO, March 25.—The rebels now control the city. Two warships are here.

Bonilla's Success.

PANAMA, March 25.—The Atlantic seaboard of Colombia is in the hands of Bonilla.

Opera House Burned.

TORONTO, March 25.—The opera house was burned today with a loss of \$150,000.

Sugar Factory for Phoenix.

PHOENIX, A. T., March 25.—A big sugar factory is to be built here.

LONDON, March 25.—The Irish Land Bill passed the first reading in Parliament today.

CARACAS, March 25.—President Castro has withdrawn his resignation. There is great rejoicing.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 25.—George Allen of Honolulu has been arrested here on a charge of forgery.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 25.—Hawaiian Commercial, \$47.75; Honokaa, \$14.25; Makaweli, \$27; Onomea, \$22.

TWO MONSTER SHIPS FOR THE PACIFIC OCEAN TRADE

At last something definite has come concerning the monster ships recently acquired by the Pacific Mail Company to put in the service across the Pacific. A dispatch from Philadelphia to the San Francisco Chronicle, under date of March 18 says.

"The two largest steamships ever laid down on the Delaware river have been bought from the International Marine Company by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. They are the Minnelora and the Minnekahta, each of between 12,000 and 13,000 tons burden and 26,560 tons displacement. They are sister ships of the Minnetonka and Minnehaha of the Atlantic Transport Company.

They were ordered from the New York Shipbuilding Company about a year and a half ago before the absorption by the Marine combine. The price at which they were sold to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has not been made public, but it is understood to be an advance of that paid for the Atlantic Transport vessels, which is believed to have been \$1,500,000.

It is expected that one of the ships will be launched in June and the other in August. Both will be ready for service before the end of this year. The new steamers will undoubtedly ply between San Francisco and Honolulu, Manila and Japan. In all probability their names will be changed when they are launched.

BETTER THAN A PLASTER.—A piece of Hannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back, or pain in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

JAMES MORSE and four assistants were sent to Keanae landing, on the windward side of Maui, yesterday for the purpose of constructing the new hoisting apparatus there. The derrick will be of thirty foot mast and forty foot boom, and will handle five tons of freight, though its capacity would be ten tons if rigged for the greater weight.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-Class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
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FRIDAY : : : : MARCH 27

COUNTIES AND FARMERS.

Among the few popular advantages to be had of county government in Hawaii is that of stimulating the settlement and tillage of the soil. In getting population, counties become rivals, and civic rivalry is a great force in building up and peopling a new country. One strong incentive in our own case will be to turn Territorial public lands into taxable property, so as to increase the revenues and credit of counties. The public domain is vested in the Territory by the Organic Act, "until Congress shall otherwise provide," and it is a delicate question whether Congress would consent to turn them over to county control, a thing which is not done in any other Territory or in any State. But when the lands are disposed of to private individuals they become assets of the county in which they are situated and subject to its local taxation.

As soon as a new county is organized, its people go to work to make something of it. The object sought is not due to pride more than economy; for the greater the population, the less is the per capita burden of taxes, even where a considerable sum is expended upon public works. A new county looks sharply after its roads so as to give prompt access to its markets and to the county seat; and its board of supervisors seizes every reasonable chance to increase its taxable area. These things make for the common good in a way which seems, in practice, to be beyond the power of the Territory. General legislation for a Territory spreads too thin; special legislation is needed to most surely effect special purposes, such as the welfare of localities and the progress of municipal ideas.

To those who rightly regard the coming of the small farmer as the salvation of the Territory, the formation of counties will be a distinct encouragement. Good citizenship also gains. Not only will the counties individually seek the farmers but they, when they come, will save the counties from misgovernment. The American farmer is the surest foe of civic corruption. He rebels against all extravagance in office, while not illiberal in the matter of outlay for roads and schools. Hawaii cannot have too many of such men and perhaps the formation of counties will not be too great a price to pay for them.

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION.

The Hawaiians who are striving to perpetuate and emphasize the use of their language in the Legislature have, perhaps, overlooked the lesson of New Mexico's failure to get Statehood. One of the counts in the Beveridge report against the admission of New Mexico, one in the gravity of which the Senate concurred, was that Spanish was the language of the Legislature, of many of the courts, and of political addresses in campaigns. The Beveridge committee pointed out that no Territory can be Americanized so long as its official and political business is carried on, even partially, in an alien tongue, and that the want of Americanism constitutes an insuperable barrier to the advancement of a Territory to the rank enjoyed by States.

Having anticipated its rebuff, New Mexico decided, in the last political campaign, to choose only English-speaking officials, and now even the Legislature can answer, with one voice, to the national language test. Only by following this course, and living up to it, can the Territory hope to emerge from its outgrown swaddling clothes. It would amaze the people there to learn that Hawaiians, who also cherish Statehood aspirations, are taking the fatal course of insisting upon the use of their aboriginal tongue in the conduct of public business. No one knows better than they how useless it is to ask for Statehood in any other language than that which Americans speak.

WASTING TIME.

The Legislature, unfortunately for its reputation, is spending a great deal of the people's time and money in passing freak resolutions and searching for mare's nests. This is not for lack of legitimate business. There is plenty to do along the higher levels of public work. The County bill, Torrens system, liquor problem, reform of legal practice, changes in the embezzlement and building laws, and appropriation measures call for every minute of legislative time; yet we find the members turning from these duties of State to investigate Supt. Cooper's sidekicks and ask gratuitous questions of officials, some of whom are appointees of the President, and over whom the Legislature has no jurisdiction.

The sidewalk agitation is altogether ridiculous. Supt. Cooper paid for the job done by the Public Works Department at his place when the work was finished—paid a fair price out of his own pocket, something a committee of the Legislature could have found out in ten minutes. But some of the demagogues wanted to "investigate" and if possible to cast odium on Cooper. All they will achieve, however, is odium for themselves and a waste of valuable time for the taxpayers.

And the session is nearly half over with nothing in particular done. At this rate the Republican Legislature will soon be on a par, in public disesteem, with its discredited predecessor.

EXPERT FARMERS NEEDED.

Honolulu, March 25, 1903.

Editor Advertiser: I do not like to appear in print, but yet I sometimes consider it my duty to publish my experiences and opinions, when they may benefit my adopted country. My opinion is that,

1. Potatoes cannot be raised as good and as cheap here as in California.
2. Pigs can be imported cheaper than produced here.
3. Sial I hope will pay.
4. But why not cultivate plants which guarantee a good return for all outlay and work, for instance:

1. Alligator pears on high lands.
2. Limes on middle lands.
3. Coconut palms on beach lands.
4. Tobacco on suitable lands.
5. Vanilla on suitable lands.
6. Wine grapes on suitable lands.

All of these will pay, if properly managed, but the latter three products not only require planting and cutting, but skillful manipulation after the crop has been taken off. There is the weak point of diversified industries. We have no men here who are able to cultivate and prepare tobacco, wine, vanilla, etc., properly. It is not so important to import plants, as it is to bring experienced men for said business. I am confident that we can produce tobacco here of the Havana and wine of the Madeira and Oporto quality.

Chickens are the best destroyer of cut-worms in the country and other insects and will handsomely "pay" any planter even without feeding them much.

Alligator pears are as good as a banana and grow without any trouble (except in windy places).

I did not succeed with every plant mentioned above, on account of being unable to secure the services of an experienced man, who must be also intelligent and diligent.

Please excuse me for occupying so much of your valuable space, but I am interested in the welfare of Hawaii.

Yours truly,

MALUHIA.

One of the best uses to which the Territory could put money would be in the establishment of an agricultural school where experts in the production of tropical crops would teach anybody who wished to learn, all that is known about raising such products as are enumerated above and many more. Experts in fruit, vanilla, tobacco, sial, pineapples, banana and cocoa culture, experts in dairying and chicken raising and in the analysis of soils, could find plenty to do in such a college, one of the adjuncts of which would be an experimental farm.

Our correspondent has the right idea about small farming. He does not confound it as so many do with market-gardening; nor does he suggest the raising of crops here for export that would have to compete with California and the Pacific Northwest. It would be a blunder even if Irish potatoes did well here to use land for their production which would yield pineapples, vanilla beans or alligator pears instead. Hawaii could raise the crops it can export, cultivating vegetables mainly for domestic use.

Some of the expert instructors needed are now available at the United States Experiment Station. But they are not men who go out to manage farms for people; their usefulness will take the form of giving pointers and, if an Agricultural College is started, they may be depended on to assist it in every possible way.

FOR THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

With their attention recalled to the matter of the St. Louis Fair by the Kupihua resolution, which went through the House yesterday, some of the members of the Legislature are coming to the opinion that the provision made by the House for this great exposition is too small. The Senate made the amount \$40,000 for the construction of the Territorial building and all the other expenses of the exhibit which all agree should be made by the Territory.

The Kupihua resolution is, in itself, a peculiar sort of an affair at the best. It cannot be said to have any bearing upon the representation of the Territory, beyond the sending of a double quartet of singers, to be selected by Prince Kuhio, and their salaries and expenses to be fixed by the Governor. Beyond that it is vague, as was said of one of the resolutions from the same source by the Attorney General.

The provision for three commissioners, one to be appointed each by the Governor, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House reads all right as to the naming of the men, but there it stops. There is not a word as to their duties, excepting that they are to represent the Territory. There is nothing as to how they are to conduct their work, no suggestion as to their pay or expenses nor the organization of the commission, and in consequence, if the appropriation does pass, there will have to be an organization provided.

What is needed now is a realization of the necessities of the occasion. There must be a complete machine prepared if the exposition is to be of value to the islands. There are few enough days left for the work of the session, and it remains for the business men of the Legislature to take up the matter and push it along to successful termination.

San Domingo, by its recurring revolutions, is putting itself in the way of the loss of its independence. Foreign interests are becoming so great in the West Indian island that armed uprisings, for the fun of the thing, cannot be tolerated. Before long Europe will be in a mood of fear to ask the United States as the paramount power under the Monroe doctrine to either keep the peace or let some other power do it. Either contingency would mean the control of the administration of San Domingo by outsiders.

Charles B. Wilson, who has been appointed road overseer, is an active and useful Republican who understands the duties of the post and may be trusted to perform them with energy and good judgment. His appointment, while a fitting recognition of party work, was not solely made on that account, his executive fitness for the place he holds being of public knowledge.

A BAD POLICY.

It is proposed in the Legislature to grant an exemption in taxes to the Winston railway project and to the proposed Hilo electric railroad.

The only time anything of the sort has been done in the Territory was in the interests of the Oahu Railway and Land Co., an enterprise which is so highly profitable that the exemption simply takes the form of an extra dividend. The Territory has lost by it without meeting any crying need of the company. No such aid has been given—or, we believe, asked for—by the Rapid Transit Company, the Tramways Company, the Hilo railroad, the Kohala railroad, the Kohala-Hilo railroad, the Kona-Kau railroad or the Kahului railroad. If two of the new enterprises are to be freed from their share in the expenses of the common government, then all the new ones should be put on an equal footing. To help some and leave others out, three of the latter being roads in operation, and all having franchises, would be legislation of a very questionable sort.

The proposal is made the more doubtful by the fact that the counties, when they are organized, will need every cent they can get. They cannot afford to cut off the revenue which large corporate enterprises would naturally yield.

The home-coming of the Queen without the \$200,000 she asked of Congress is the fifth or sixth journey of the kind she has made. Experience is a dear teacher and it is to be hoped, for her own sake, that the Queen has finally learned how useless it is to ask Congress for a gratuity. Claim agents and "jolly" Congressmen have often persuaded her otherwise, for reasons of their own, leaving her to bear her disappointment as well as she could in the end. Possibly they will urge her to come back next fall because of Kuhio's presence in Congress, but that could not possibly help her claim, the fact that Kuhio is her heir making it impossible, assuming she had a chance anyway, for him to get her gratuity bill through the House.

The old, old attack on the Board of Health was resumed in the House yesterday. When it began can be seen by an examination of the old files of the Advertiser. Sixteen years ago "Ned Bush was after the Board and he had his predecessors. The whole difficulty is that the Board persists in opposing the large class in our mixed population which objects to sanitary measures of any kind and to the segregation of the lepers. If the malcontents had their way it would not be long before every port would quarantine against Honolulu and the inflow of tourists and investors would abruptly stop; but so long as the Board has its way, Honolulu will remain an attractive and safe city.

The Legislature would do well to go slow with the Pauoa springs proposition and with the Kaimuki scheme until it gets an impartial estimate from experts of its own choice as to the value of the property. It takes a great deal of land and a great deal of water to be worth a quarter of a million dollars. By looking around, the Legislature may find that the Territory has enough land and water of its own to provide a reservoir of sufficient capacity and height above sea level to answer all the probable demands of Honolulu for long years to come.

The New York Commercial is engaged in a series of blackguard attacks on the sanitary status of San Francisco, which the Chronicle says is the result of the withdrawal from that paper of the support of San Francisco merchants. The Commercial used to be a reputable journal but it has done many queer things of late, notably its publication in the form of a letter from a staff representative of a false and malicious article about Honolulu. Evidently the Commercial wants to compel business with a club which it cannot obtain by circulation.

IT'S THE TRUTH

Tell a man it's a food and he doesn't want to pay for it. Tell him it's a medicine and he says it doesn't look like it. Then tell him it's both a food and a medicine and he thinks you're playing some game on him.

Yet these are the facts about Scott's Emulsion of pure cod-liver oil. It is the cream of cod-liver oil, the richest and most digestible of foods. The food for weak stomachs. The food for thin bodies and thin blood.

But that's only half the story. Scott's Emulsion is also a good medicine. It gives new life and vigor to the whole system and especially to the lungs.

We'll send you a bottle to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

MEXICO AS A CUSTOMER.

The steady gain of the United States in supplying the foreign merchandise required by Mexico is the subject of special comment by an official of the British legation at the City of Mexico in a report made to the British Foreign Office on Mexican trade in 1901. "The United States of America," he says, "are yearly increasing the proportion of their trade in this country. The value of the imports from the United States in 1901 amounted to \$5,941,923 as against \$6,767,042 in 1900, or an increase from 51½ per cent. to 55½ per cent. of the total import trade. The United Kingdom and her colonies together supplied Mexico with merchandise to the value of \$1,909,167 during 1901, as against \$2,217,111 in 1900, representing about 15 1-3 per cent. of the import trade. France supplied merchandise to the value of \$1,383,869 in 1900, while in 1901 the value was but \$1,231,762, its proportion in 1900 being 10½ per cent., but now is scarcely 9½ per cent. Germany's share of the trade of Mexico in 1901 was a trifle over 10 1-3 per cent., as against 11½ per cent. in 1900. The trade with Spain continues about the same as in past years, viz., 4½ per cent. in 1900 and 4½ per cent. in 1901." The report presents a table showing the percentage of the principal countries in the imports of Mexico from 1896 to 1901, and shows that the percentage supplied by imports from the United States has increased from 49 per cent. in 1897 to 55½ per cent. in 1901; while that of the United Kingdom has fallen from 19 per cent. to 15 1-3 per cent.; France, from 13 per cent. to 9½ per cent.; and Germany, has increased its share from 10 per cent. to 10½ per cent., while Spain has decreased from 5 per cent. to 4 3-16 per cent.

Cotton manufacture in Mexico, he says, is not as active as formerly. The number of cotton factories in the Republic increased in late years to such an extent and the product of those already in existence so increased that with the opening up of new establishments fitted with modern machinery the market has become overstocked and several of the older factories have had to stop work and in many cases close entirely, a state of things which will continue until the existing stocks of cotton goods are very much reduced. Nevertheless cotton goods form one of the principal items in the imports of Mexico.

The use of electricity not only for lighting but also for industrial purposes is, he says, becoming more general, and several companies have been formed for the purpose of making use of the larger waterfalls throughout the country for the generation of electricity, the machinery being imported chiefly from the United States. The Electric Light Company of the City of Mexico has been unable to supply the demand for electricity for lighting purposes, and the extension of the electric tramway lines about the City of Mexico has greatly increased the use of electricity.

The popularity of American goods is especially commented upon by the writer, who says that boots and shoes of American manufacture are now found all over the Republic, while in the City of Mexico four or five establishments have been opened for the express purpose of selling boots and shoes of American make only.

Commenting upon the growth of the import trade of Mexico, and especially the increasing proportion obtained by the United States, the writer of the report, Mr. Bjorklund, says: "However much the trade of Mexico increases, the share of the United Kingdom is always decreasing, partly for the reason that British manufacturers and merchants generally will not adopt more modern methods, and consequently what is lost to the United Kingdom is gain to some other country."

"Though of course the United States, on account of their proximity, are bound to possess the largest share, and the facilities for transportation being greater thence than from Europe, there does not seem to be any special reason why the trade from European countries, especially the United Kingdom, should not be more than it is, a fact that can be verified by the figures given in another part of this report. American merchants and manufacturers are ready to cater for the trade of Mexico, and their agents are continually travelling for the purpose of extending the sale of articles already known, or are endeavoring by means of samples to open fields for new merchandise. Though articles of German manufacture are acknowledged to be of inferior quality, their style and finish are such that they can favorably compare with those of greater finish, which cost more than twice as much. Another reason why German made goods find a better market here is from the fact that the makers are always ready to accept any suggestions made to them, either by their own agents or by clients, who are often more in touch with the requirements of the country."

When the police raid the Beretania street joint, as the Advertiser understands they will do at an early date, this paper proposes to print the names of all persons captured there whether they are booked under aliases or not. Publicity is the best known remedy for the tenderloin habit.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Supreme Court will sit today, Judge Galbraith having recovered from his illness.

The will of the late William Jarrett was filed for probate yesterday. He leaves an estate of \$10,000 to his widow and children.

S. M. Damon, et al., have filed suit in the circuit court against F. H. Redward, with F. M. Swanzy as garnishee, to recover on a promissory note made in the sum of \$1,030.76.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

There was no meeting of the Board of Health yesterday.

Theodore Richards, who has been visiting Denver, is en route home.

J. A. Scott of Hilo was a visitor at the Senate session yesterday afternoon.

Dr. C. H. Daniels, corresponding secretary of the American Board of Missions, is spending the week at Hilo and will return in time to supply the pulpit at Central Union church on Sunday, and to attend the meeting of the Oahu Evangelical Association to be held on Wednesday at Waiakula.

Physicians say that there is a new epidemic of dengue fever in the city. Superintendent Cooper has returned from Waimanalo, where he went to inspect some proposed road improvements.

Wm. Shaw Bowen, a journalist who came here in 1893 and with H. M. Sewall tried to get the Queen to give up her right, has just been appointed consul at Guayaquil.

The plaintiff rested yesterday in the case of J. D. Spreckels & Co. vs. the Nevada. The entire day was taken up with the hearing of the testimony taken before Commissioner Gill.

A return was made yesterday in the circuit court of the papers in the suit of the Territory vs. Wray Taylor, no service having been made. The suit is for \$1,016, brought by Lorin Andrews as trustee for 4,812 Chinese.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

RECORDED MARCH 10.

Kalunu and hsb to Hana Pltn Co. M. lot in 2 acres of R. P. 234, Kul 3040, Waiakula, Hana, Maui; \$150. B 243, p 327. Dated Oct 15, 1902.

H Hackfeld & Co Ltd to W W Lruener; Real; leasehold, bldgs, machinery, etc. Kakaia, Kona, Hawaii; \$3000. B 182, p 34. Dated Mar 10, 1903.

F E Hime to H Hackfeld & Co Ltd; Real; leasehold, bldgs, machinery; \$4500. B 245, p 324. Dated Mar 5, 1903.

T H Hobron to W H Shipman; Real; leasehold, live stock, etc. Waiakula, Hilo, Hawaii; \$4,000. B 110 p 411. Dated Mar 7, 1903.

Cheng Chang to von Hamm Young Co Ltd; Real; goods, mdse, etc. near Cor King and Beretania sts, Honolulu; \$1, etc. B 243, p 329. Dated Feb 25, 1903.

Kapohu and hsb to L Kaleialwai; D. 1st int in R P 236, Manoa, Honolulu; Oahu; \$1. B 245, p 164. Dated Feb 9, 1903.

John Cullinan to G S Kenway; Real; 200 acres land, Paualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$500. B 236, p 384. Dated Jan 10, 1903.

Trs Hishop Est to Pang Chong et al; 1st int in R P 235, Kul 125, Cor Nuuanu and Beretania sts, Honolulu; 30 yrs at \$150 per mo. B 240, p 413. Dated Mar 31, 1902.

Chew Fong Chong; COPD; erection, leasehold, etc. of buildings on por R P 235, Kul 125, Cor Nuuanu and Beretania sts, Honolulu; capital \$4000; term 30 yrs. B 245, p 235. Dated Sept 1, 1902.

J A Magoon et al to E A Madden et al; 1st int in R P 235, Kul 125, Cor Nuuanu and Beretania sts, Honolulu; \$1500. B 245, p 164. Dated Jan 1, 1903.

Wong Feat to Makee Sug Co; AM; mtg P Contrads of Kauai; \$337.50. B 247, p 175. Dated Mar 8, 1903.

W K Mei to Ahoi; L; 1 bldg, Waiolu, Kona, Hawaii; 5 yrs at \$12. B 240, p 417. Dated Dec 15, 1902.

Lau Yin to Ng Shee; BS; 1-2 int in leasehold, Hotel St. Honolulu; \$200. B 245, p 239. Dated Mar 5, 1903.

RECORDED MARCH 12.

W R Castle to J A Magoon; AM; mtg 1st int in R P 235, Kul 125, Cor Nuuanu and Beretania sts, Honolulu; \$1500. B 245, p 164. Dated Nov 25, 1899.

N W Alo to Yee Boon et al; L; p. 10; 8 yrs 9 mo at \$100 per an. B 240, p 418. Dated Mar 1, 1903.

P G E Walker to E H F Wolters; D; lots 9 to 20 (incl), blk 9B, Kapahulu tract, Honolulu; \$475. B 245, p 167. Dated Mar 12, 1903.

Chatter Day Saints to Kahuku Pltn Co; Al; right of way across and over lands, Hale, Koolauloa, Oahu; \$1. B 240, p 420. Dated Feb 4, 1903.

D L Peterson to Trs Oahu College; M; 1st int in R P 235, Kul 125, Cor Nuuanu and Beretania sts, Honolulu; \$400. B 247, p 177. Dated Mar 12, 1903.

RECORDED MARCH 13.

H N Kahulu to J A Magoon; Affd Fel; 20 acres R P 6716, Kul 487, Puapuaiki, Kona, Hawaii; Aps 1, 2, 2, Kul 5833, Haleana, Koolauloa, Oahu. B 245, p 185. Dated Jan 13, 1903.

H N Kahulu to J Cooper; D; 170 acres R P 6716, Kul 487, Puapuaiki, Kona, Hawaii; \$410. B 245, p 172. Dated Jan 13, 1903.

J Cooper and wf to H S Dimond; D; 20 acres R P 6716, Kul 487, Puapuaiki, Kona, Hawaii; \$410. B 245, p 173. Dated Feb 13, 1903.

Wong Hoon to Cheong Koon Yin; BS; 1-10 int in Ick Sing Hung Kee Co, Hilo, Hawaii; \$1000. B 245, p 239. Dated Jan 15, 1903.

Kapahulu Est Ltd et al to W C Achi; Real; lots 15 and 17, blk 5, Kapahulu tract, Honolulu; \$650. B 247, p 179. Dated Feb 28, 1903.

W C Achi and wf to J T Noto; D; lots 15 and 17, blk 5, Kapahulu tract, Honolulu; \$1000. B 245, p 175. Dated Feb 12, 1903.

Kapahulu Est Ltd et al to W C Achi; Real; lots 15 and 17, blk 5, Kapahulu tract, Honolulu; \$650. B 247, p 180. Dated Mar 12, 1903.

W C Achi to M Bapitua; D; lots 15 and 17, blk 5, Kapahulu tract, Honolulu; \$1000. B 245, p 177. Dated Feb 12, 1903.

T N Hae et al to F L Leslie; D; 7 acres of Gr 1974, Pahoaheoe 1, 2, 3, 4, S Kona, Hawaii; \$1. B 245, p 178. Dated Feb 13, 1903.

F L Leslie to Mrs L R Lincoln; D; 7 acres of Gr 1974, Pahoaheoe 1, 2, 3, 4, S Kona, Hawaii; \$350. B 245, p 180. Dated Feb 13, 1903.

C T Gulick to W L Wilcox; AM; mtg J H Keana in b 74, p 28; \$331.42. B 247, p 181. Dated Mar 13, 1903.

RHEUMATIC PAINS will soon wear out the strongest constitution. If relief is possible, Chamberlain's Pain Balm will afford it. This liniment has been a boon to thousands of sufferers. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

Ail Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was afflicted with catarrh. I took medicines of different kinds, giving each a fair trial; but gradually grew worse until I could hardly hear, taste or smell. I then concluded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking five bottles I was cured and have not had any return of the disease since." EUGENE FORBES, Lebanon, Kan.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds a whole system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, March 26, 1903.

Honolulu, March 26, 1903.				
NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask.
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50	50
SUGAR				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	27½	28½
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	250
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100	50
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	27
Honolulu	750,000	100
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MONEY OF THE CHINESE

They Should Draw It For Their Own Use.

Editor Advertiser: The report of the committee of the Senate on the so-called "Chinese Fund" contains much truth and some wise suggestions, but on the whole it is not satisfying.

Firstly, there is no such fund as the "Chinese Fund," the fund referred to under that title being "balance due depositors in the defunct Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank." It may be that this balance has been drawn on by others than the Chinese depositors to such an extent that the present balance is now due solely to Chinese.

All who chose were depositors in that bank, the Chinese immigrant laborers, however, being compulsory depositors. This was in accordance with law to make provision for their departure at such times as they should cease to be employed at agricultural labor.

By law, the Postmaster General was compelled to deposit all receipts in the Treasury as soon as he had \$2,500 on hand, and the government used the money as it came in, the depositors receiving interest for the amount of their deposits. Thus, the government owed the depositors, and when annexation took place this aggregation was one of the debts of the country.

The United States government having assumed the debt of Hawaii to the extent of four millions of dollars, "including amounts due depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank," it became necessary for the United States government to know what that balance was. A stated account of the same was forwarded and that specific amount was remitted. This, then, is what is known as the "Chinese Fund," although at the time of its receipt there were many others than Chinese depositors.

A Chinese laborer's deposit could only be used in one way; that was to pay his passage away on departure and give him whatever balance was in excess after paying for his ticket.

There are rumors of Chinese selling their pass-books on the banks for 50 per cent of their face. It is unlikely that any one would buy an account or anything else that the purchaser could not realize on.

The committee of the Senate discovered that the aggregate due to Chinese depositors is \$155,546.70, a very large sum to keep locked up without interest, as interest ceased on those deposits. It also discovered that this balance was not the property of the Territory, and if it had pursued its study a little further it would have discovered that it was the property of the United States government until such time as it was demanded by the depositors. The statute of limitations never runs in favor of a bank, and the money could never be the property of the Territory, which was the successor of the bank. In event of any of these deposits being uncalled for in a reasonable time they would escheat to the Federal government, which fact determines the ownership of the fund.

As a matter of fact, when those Chinese laborers emigrated to Hawaii they agreed to depart as soon as they ceased to be employed as agricultural laborers, but there was no forfeiture clause inserted in the agreement in regard to their deposits, and a depositor can remain in the country as long as he pleases and demand his deposit on leaving.

As the United States government has registered all Chinese in the country and granted them permission to remain, notwithstanding their agreement to depart, the latter is abrogated by the former and it is the opinion of many that every Chinese depositor who will present his pass-book, accompanied by his registration papers, is entitled to his money.

They should be permitted to draw down their money and thus let this large sum of money loose in the community and free the government of the expense and annoyance of longer caring for it. There will always be a balance, however, as there are some of the Chinese depositors who could not comply with a requisition to produce registration papers, they having deserted and fled the country and abandoned their small deposits. JAMES W. GIRVIN.

SUPREME COURT HEARS TAX CASES

The Supreme Court was occupied yesterday with the hearing of tax appeal

cases. The following appeals were argued and submitted: C. Brewer & Co., Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., Castle & Cooke, J. P. Cooke and Lam Wo Sing. In the last named case the court allowed the introduction of testimony on the showing of the appellant that he had been given no hearing in the tax court. The appeal was from a valuation by the assessor of rice lands of Lam Wo Sing, and T. F. Lansing was put on the stand as a rice grower to show the value of rice land. He testified that the value was less in 1902 than in 1901 owing to the fact that the rice business was better in 1901. This was due not only to the low price of rice but to the scarcity of labor. The court took the case under advisement.

GOOD WILL CASE IS ON

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Supreme Court opened its special March session yesterday. In the afternoon the court began the consideration of the appeals of C. Brewer & Co. and Castle & Cooke from the tax appeal court, which are being argued together. These are the good will cases, in which Assessor Pratt made the assessment on the market value of the corporation stock. The Brewer & Co. assessment was increased over a million dollars, and Castle & Cooke several hundred thousand dollars.

The motion for rehearing in the case of Jessie Makainai vs. Goo Wan Hoy was argued and submitted.

Mrs. Anna Gertz made her appearance again yesterday, when the Gertz vs. Magoon case was called up. Magoon was not in court and Mrs. Gertz wanted the case to go to her by default, as she said had been done by him while she was away. Chief Justice Frear said that he only wished to hear whether or not she was ready at this time.

The Palolo water case was called up on a motion for a bill of particulars, which the Supreme Court immediately denied.

COURT NOTES.

Julie J. Swanzy has asked that she be appointed appointed administratrix to distribute 40 shares of stock of the Hawaiian Tramways Company left by C. H. Judd and hitherto not administered.

W. L. Stanley has been appointed guardian ad litem of the minor children of Margaret V. Carter, deceased.

George F. Renton has sued R. M. Austin and H. C. Austin for foreclosure of a \$10,000 mortgage on Honolulu property.

A jury has been waived in the case of Robert Fuller vs. Honolulu Rapid Transit Company.

Maleka Miner and Edward Miner have been granted leave to adopt Kahuna Kaihuo. Judge De Bolt approved the decree.

PORTO RICANS OFF FOR PLANTATIONS

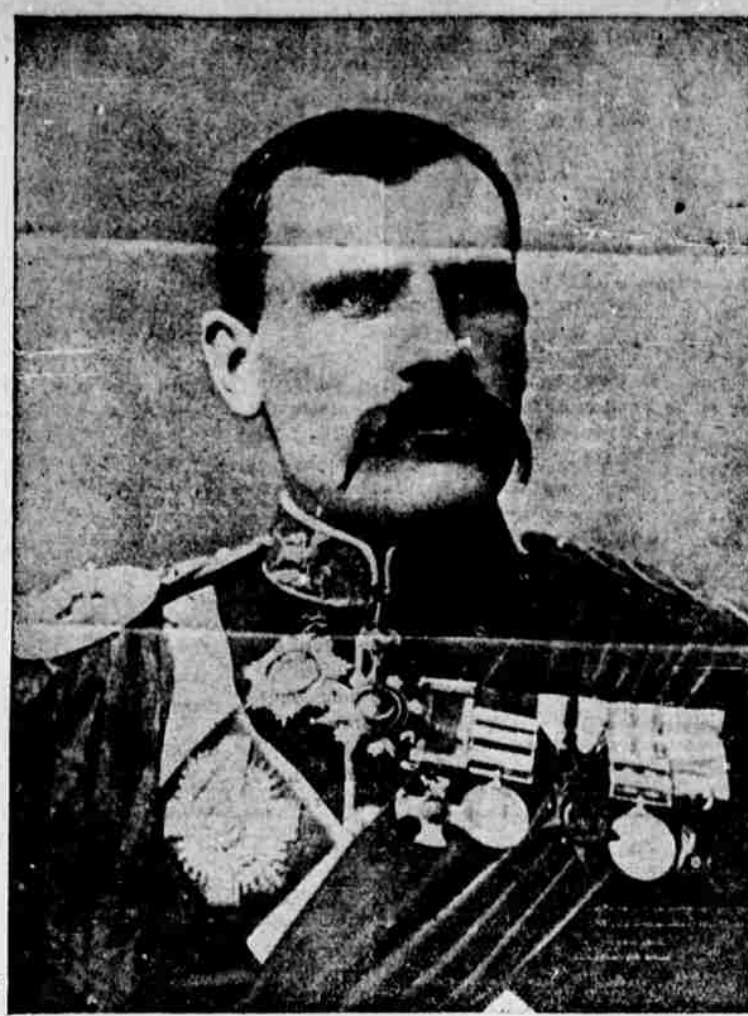
What Kauai gains in the number and class of Porto Rican laborers for her plantations is not Honolulu's loss, for among the twenty-five Porto Rican laborers departing last evening on the Mikahala for Kauai were some who have given the police trouble. In the past three weeks about eighty Porto Ricans have been sent by the Planters' Association agents to Kauai to work on the plantations and the undesirable colony which has resided in Kakaako is fast disappearing. J. K. Brown, United States Immigration Commissioner, was among the passengers on the Mikahala, and the Porto Ricans looked to him as if he was their general. These people have made constant use of his office, inquiring where work could be obtained and he has invariably told them to go back to the plantations where they were originally sent. His advice has been productive of good to the planters.

MORE CHANGES AMONG PURSERS

An epidemic of changes among the pursers in the Inter-Island company's fleet has taken place in the past two weeks and was thought to have been settled on Monday. More changes took place yesterday. Caverly, who was recently installed as purser of the Mauna Loa, has retired and when the big boat goes out today for Hawaii, Guy Kelly will be her purser. L. H. Parrish, formerly purser on the Mauna Loa, was assigned yesterday to the Mikahala and went out in that boat last evening for Kauai.

Mud is Accumulating.

When the Coptic hauled away from the Pacific Mail wharf yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to proceed to the Orient she stirred up the mud just opposite the center of the wharf. The mud has collected so rapidly there that vessels of the Coptic's class settle in it while at the dock. The Coptic had to dock six feet away from the wharf on account of the mud and there is a big work ahead for the dredger.



GENERAL SIR HECTOR MACDONALD.

LONDON, England, March 25.—It is reported that General Sir Hector Macdonald, against whom court-martial proceedings were to be taken on the charge of immorality, has committed suicide in Paris.

SENATE PASSES THE COUNTY BILL

(Continued from page 2.)

deceased persons without the consent of their next of kin, was taken up next, on the committee report that consideration of the measure should be indefinitely postponed. Kumalee, speaking against the report, said that the Board of Health had not properly quarantined a certain plague case reported by Dr. Sinclair. "Perhaps this Board of Health wanted the race to take the plague and die of it," he said. He continued in the same strain, denunciatory of the Board of Health and charging that quarantine had not been properly kept. He offered an amendment to the bill to the effect that cremation should be practiced only in cases where plague had been ascertained to exist.

Greenwell called Kumalee to order, saying that he was not speaking to the bill at all.

"I object to the interruption of Mr. Kumalee by the member from the Second District," said Kuphea.

"Sit down, Mr. Kuphea," said the Speaker. Then he explained to Greenwell that Kumalee was speaking to his proposed amendment, and that gentleman went on talking. He told some thrilling plague stories. "I had a shivering fit myself during the epidemic," he said. "And if there had been a doctor around there to tell me that I had the plague, I would have been frightened to death. That is the way these doctors go around scaring people. They should be prosecuted for murder."

AFTER THE WHITE DOCTORS.

Kaniho denounced the white doctors of the Board of Health, too, and Fernandez said cremation was not Christian. The white men had brought Christianity here, and they should not countenance a practice of this kind now. "It is a lie that cremation will wipe out plague," said Fernandez. "Stop the appropriation. That is the way to cure the plague. Where there is no money there will be no plague."

Speaker Beckley said that as chairman of the health committee of the House two years ago he had been approached by the Board of Health for an appropriation of \$10,000 to clean up a district where they said they had discovered a case of plague. He had replied, "Where there is no money there is no plague," and nothing more was ever heard of that plague case. A smallpox scare had been disposed of, subsequently, in the same way.

Kumalee withdrew his amendment at this juncture, and the report of the committee having been voted down, the bill passed to second reading.

The Speaker appointed Damien, Gaudin and Kaili a special committee to investigate the recent discharges of officials, and then the House adjourned after the Speaker had announced that he had a communication to read for the information of the members, but which was not to be made public until this morning, and had the chamber cleared while the mysterious document was read.

IN THE SENATE

Senator Brown reported for the Judiciary Committee recommending the passage of the bill amending the law

relative to sale of stock and also requiring the consent of the Governor for the issuance of a charter.

The same committee reported favorably the bill providing a penalty for foreign corporations violating the law. Both reports were adopted.

KONA-KAU RAILWAY.

Senator Dickey for the Committee on Miscellaneous Petitions reported against the bill exempting the Kona-Kau Railway from taxes for five years. The committee recommended that the bill be laid on the table as it established a bad precedent, and that if the corporation couldn't succeed and pay taxes it would fail anyway.

Senator Kalaokalani moved that the report be "indefinitely postponed," which was lost, six to five. Senator Achi said the committee didn't state facts. The report will be considered with the bill.

Senator Dickey reported favorably the bill amending the oleomargarine law and reducing the penalty to thirty days. To be considered with the bill.

RAISE ASSESSMENT VALUE.

Senator Baldwin for the Ways and Means Committee reported favorably Senate Bill No. 110 amending the taxation law. One amendment offered was that the tax collector could not compel the payment of personal taxes by persons owing money to those indebted for taxes unless the amount equals the tax owing.

The committee also recommended that the property assessment value be fixed at ten times the annual rental. Senator Paris dissented preferring the present system of eight times the rental value.

AGAINST BANKING LAW.

Senator Paris for the Committee on Public Expenditures reported emphatically against the proposed banking law amendment. The committee finds that the bill gives banks too large and sweeping privileges, allows them to deal in realty, to act as brokers, trustees, receivers and do any kind of business, merchandise or otherwise. The interests of the community are against the bill and the committee finds that it is "dangerous to allow innovations" and that the present act is "sound and sufficient." The bill is said to be a copy of the charter of the Union Trust Co. of San Francisco. The report is to be considered with the bill.

JUMPS ON THE HOUSE.

Senator Cecil Brown introduced the following resolution which stirred up a lot of trouble:

"Whereas, the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii has passed some sixty Acts which have been duly transmitted to the House of Representatives for consideration; and whereas none of said Acts, with perhaps one or two exceptions, have, so far as is known, received any consideration whatever, nor been referred to committees of said House; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of the Territory that the clerk communicate with the House of Representatives asking that information be furnished as to the disposition or in-

tended disposition of the several Acts or Bills already transmitted to it."

"This is the 32nd day of the Senate," said Senator Brown, "and sixty-four bills have been sent to the House, which shows that the Senate has done business. Some of these bills were sent down on the 5th or 6th of March and as far as we know they may have been put in the waste-basket or stove. It's about time the Senate and the people of the Territory and of the United States knew what this legislature intends to do. We have heard that there is a Republican majority in the House, if it is and they are acting like that, I say they ain't Republicans, and the quicker they are read out of the Republican party, the better it will be. It's a disgrace to have the Republican party acting in this way, ignoring all these acts, fighting with a lot of petty resolutions and inquiring into acts of Territorial officials with which the Legislature has nothing to do.

"We expect to get through the County bill tonight, and next will come the Municipal bill, and I want to know when we are going to do something; we don't want to be the laughing stock of the rest of the party, and we should know whether the House is going to do any business; if not, I think we had better shut up shop and go home."

Senator Kalaokalani thought that the Senate had nothing to do with the House; that the Organic Act provided that each House should work independently and the House might feel hurt over the resolution.

Senator J. T. Brown favored the resolution, and said the House passed their own bills and sidetracked identical measures from the Senate, so that each bill would have to be passed six times and signed twice by the Governor.

Senator Dickey said the Senate had no right to dictate to the House, and when each house passed its bills, it had done its duty.

Senator McCandless said the Senate was entitled to know whether the House had tabled its bills or simply pigeon-holed them. The Senate was entitled to know what had become of the bills.

Senator Isenberg said that if the House sent such a resolution to the Senate he would be apt to say: "Go plumb to —, and you can think the rest."

Senator Kaohi said the resolution was a whip to the House, and meant a clash between the two houses. Senator Baldwin said the discussion showed there had been cause for feeling.

Senator Kaohi moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed, which was lost, 6 to 7.

Senator Dickey introduced a joint resolution to empower the Treasurer to destroy cancelled gold and silver certificates, which passed. The work is to be done in the presence of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.

NEW BILLS.

Senator McCandless gave notice of an act to create a Territorial Department of Secret Service.

Senator C. Brown gave notice of a bill to amend the law to promote the construction of the Oahu Railway.

SMOKING AGAIN.

Senator Kalaokalani introduced for a second time a resolution to permit the Senators to smoke during the session. At the opening of the morning session he made the same motion but it was lost, getting only three votes. Senator Baldwin was against the resolution, saying that the Senate should not be bothered dignified, and the resolution was lost.

WINSTON FRANCHISE HELD UP.

The Winston railroad franchise went back to committee on the third reading, for further investigation. Senator Kalaokalani said he understood that Mr. Dillingham complained that the new company encroached on the rights of the Oahu Railway, and he should be given a chance to be heard. Senator Achi wanted the bill put on its passage. Senator Dickey, chairman of the committee, said new facts had been discovered since the bill was reported, and he understood that the new railway went over the Oahu Railway's track on Queen street. Senator Brown and Senator Baldwin said the franchise, if granted, might result in a law suit, and it was finally referred back to the committee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate Bill No. 65 went over for one week at the opening of the afternoon session.

The Hilo Electric Railway franchise started more trouble on its third reading. An amendment by Senator J. T. Brown to give the company the right to build to Kuku was lost.

NO LOBBYING IN THE SENATE.

Senator Isenberg offered an amendment changing the word "packages" to "small parcels," and Senator J. T. Brown wanted the bill passed right away.

"It seems to me there is a nigger in the fence somewhere," said Isenberg angrily. "I don't like these gentlemen coming to the desks of Senators and lobbying. Let them come to the committees, and not do their lobbying in the Senate. The people down town are already talking about the Senate, and I don't believe in interested parties

Continued on page 3.)

REPORT ON M'BRYDE

The Estate Will Be Increased 800 Acres.

The annual meeting of the McBryde Sugar Co. was held yesterday morning. The following officers were elected:

President, D. P. R. Isenberg; vice-president, R. F. Dillingham; treasurer, F. M. Swanzy; secretary, T. Clive Davies; auditor, Donald M. Ross; directors, A. M. McBryde, Albert Wilcox, R. W. T. Purvis, J. M. Lydgate and T. R. Keyworth. The only change from last year is the retirement from the directorship of W. D. McBryde, and the election in his place of T. R. Keyworth, formerly auditor, and the choice of Donald M. Ross as auditor.

The report of Manager Stoddart tells of the improvements made during the year and general progress of the plantation. The manager says:

"At this date we have 4,200 acres in cultivation, and propose taking in for this year an additional area of about 800 acres which will make the total area in cane this fall about 5,000 acres. In addition to this amount the plantation holds 1,500 to 2,000 acres available for cane.

"Of the area now in cane, 1,000 acres were brought in this last year, 750 acres of which were reached by crossing the Lawai valley.

"There was some considerable hesitation about taking this step particularly on the question of putting a railroad across Lawai valley. The proposition involved the building of three large reservoirs, an expensive piece of railroad work, some eight miles of ditches, over 400 feet of tunnel, considerable fluming and stone clearing and otherwise the expense of bringing into cultivation over 1,000 acres of virgin soil.

"To accomplish this necessitated encroaching upon the reserve of bonds held by the company beyond the original plans of the Directors, but the result has more than justified the step, utilizing as it has a fine expanse of good land, subject to frequent trade wind showers and bringing into use the waters of the Kekee and Alpo gulches hitherto going to waste and connecting up the rest of the plantation with the Koloa lands where the McBryde Sugar Company has been for some years cultivating over 450 acres of good land and giving the Koloa Sugar Company two-fifths of the sugar for grinding the same. Beginning with the next crop this cane will all come to our own mill.

"The crop for 1902 yielded 8,235 tons, 1,700 pounds, of which 929.10 tons were ground at the mill of the Koloa Sugar Company for which service it was paid out of the yield 371 tons, 1,250 pounds.

"The crop of 1903 now being harvested and consisting of 1,074.19 acres of plant, 434.35 acres of long ratoons and 500.35 acres of short ratoons, is estimated at 12,000 tons. At this writing some 5,300 tons of this yield has been harvested and as it has thus far overrun the estimate, it may be taken for granted that the 12,000 tons will be realized.

"The crop of 1904 consists of 1,475 acres of plant, 455 acres of long ratoons, and 470 acres of short ratoons—total area 2,400 acres which at this date is estimated to yield 13,500 tons.

"The crop of 1905 and now being planted will consist of about 1,200 acres of plant, 1,200 acres of long ratoons, and probably about 300 acres of short ratoons. With a large percentage of long ratoons available for the first time in this crop, it should show a material increase over the preceding crops where short ratoons have of necessity (pending the development of an extensive acreage) figured so largely.

SYMPATHY FOR LATE GEO. HONS.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Supreme Court paid its respects yesterday to the memory of the late George Hons, of Wailuku, Maui. The following resolution offered by W. O. Smith was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove by death George Hons, Esquire, a member of the bar of this court,

"Resolved, that deeply deploring our loss we desire to place on record our kindly remembrance of our departed friend and brother, and to tender to the family of the deceased our sincere sympathy, and that the court be moved to enter these resolutions upon the records of the court."

Secretary Carter is preparing new certificates for Chinese born in Hawaii. The money realized from their sale is to be turned into the Territorial treasury as a government realization.

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COULD NOT
SUSPEND

**The Attorney General
Gives Opinion as
to Boyd.**

Attorney General Andrews yesterday rendered an opinion to Auditor J. H. Fisher to the effect that James H. Boyd was entitled to his salary as Superintendent of Public Works during the time of his suspension and prior to his removal by the Senate. The ruling does not take into consideration the former holding of the Auditor that the Territory can withhold salary, or any money due an employee, when such employee owes money to the government.

The Attorney General holds that the Organic Act gave the Governor no power to suspend. It concludes: "It seems clear, therefore, that the Superintendent of Public Works could not be removed without the consent of the Senate. Nor does it seem that he could be suspended. There is no reference to suspension in the Organic Act, and it has been held that a power of removal would not include the power of suspension. Hence, with no reference to suspension in the Organic Act, and with an absolute rule with respect to removal, an attempted suspension would appear to be illegal and void."

"James H. Boyd was undoubtedly the officer de jure up to the date of his removal by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. By an officer de jure is meant one who has a legal right to the office. It is very doubtful whether the acting Superintendent of Public Works was even an officer de facto, as his occupation of the office was consummated by force. He did not claim to be Superintendent of Public Works, for he was in fact the Secretary of the Territory. It has been held that where the title to an office is in dispute and the one in possession steps out with no intention of abandoning the office, or of giving it to the other person, who with full knowledge of the facts steps in and immediately proceeds to do business, as though he were in fact the officer, as between two such persons, the one previously in office must be regarded as the officer de facto. Looking at it in this light, James H. Boyd was not only the officer de jure during this period, but the officer de facto as well."

"Admitting, however, that the acting Superintendent of Public Works was the officer de facto, and that the salary had been paid to him, the situation would be a doubtful one. While the authorities agree that the officer de jure is entitled to the salary, yet there is conflict as to how he shall pursue his remedy. Some of the decisions hold that he can collect from the government, notwithstanding the fact that the salary has been paid to the officer de facto. Other decisions hold that he must seek his remedy against such de facto officer, and that the government is not liable when the salary has been paid to the officer de facto. But in this case no such question is presented, the salary has not been paid to the acting Superintendent of Public Works, and under the circumstances the right of the de jure officer to collect is beyond question."

"It is my opinion, therefore, that James H. Boyd is entitled to the salary attached to the office of Superintendent of Public Works and unpaid to him from the date of his appointment to the date of his removal by and with the consent and advice of the Senate."

CATHEDRAL DEBT
TO BISHOP WILLIS

If the Easter offering of the members of St. Andrew's Cathedral reaches the size that is hoped and expected by Bishop Restarick, there will be wiped out almost within the year of the consecration of that edifice the last remaining debt which is recognized by the members of the corporation. This is the \$1,750 due to Bishop Alfred Willis, now of Tonga, who, before he left the islands, carried out the wish of his heart to consecrate the Cathedral.

The debt of the corporation was recognized all along, and the fact that it still remains over the heads of the people is a sore spot in the minds of many of the devoted churchmen. The intention of the Bishop is to devote the major portion of the Easter offering to the extinguishment of this debt. There has been some question since the issuance of the pastoral to the members of the congregation as to the formality attending the consecration while the debt was over the parish, the debt being one due to the consecrating officer of the church. It is explained, however, that there is no lien on the Cathedral, the debt being simply one acknowledged by the corporation. In addition to this debt, there will be needed \$750 for sewer connections, which must be raised soon.

NEWS OF
GARDEN
ISLAND

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Gay have returned to their home at Kekapua. Iulu has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Isenberg for the past few weeks.

A number of interesting new books have been added to the Lihue library. The dance given by Mr. John D. Willard at the Lihue Social Hall was a howling success.

His successor in Elele, Mr. Lennox, comes from Kohala, Hawaii, where he held a similar position.

Most of the machinery in the Old Elele mill has been broken up and sold to San Francisco parties.

Two additional crystallizers have been installed which have materially increased the capacity of the mill.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Banam of Waimae were in Koloa at the residence of Doc Goodhue, spending a few days.

The weather here has been very cold for the past few weeks, heavy winds, making it quite unpleasant in the cane fields.

Mr. and Mrs. De Friest of Honolulu are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sweetser at Hanalei. Mrs. De Friest is sister to Mrs. Sweetser.

New steel return bars have been put into the McBryde mill, which is now doing excellent work showing an extraction of 94 per cent.

Miss Genevieve Goodacre, the niece of Mr. "Ted" De Lacey is, at present, the guest of Mrs. Bishop of Lihue.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Cooke of Honolulu has just finished a field of about 100 acres which has given them 8 1/2 tons to the acre. The quality of the cane was excellent as it took only 7 tons of cane to ton of sugar.

It is with regret that we learn of the intended departure of Mr. May, from Elele for the Coast, we can only join with his numerous friends on Kauai, in wishing him bon voyage, and every success in the future.

Mr. M. L. May, who has acted as manager of the McBryde Sugar Co.'s Store for the past two years, left on the 21st inst. for Honolulu, en route to San Jose, California, where he intends to go into business for himself.

Mr. Lydgate informs us that he has just received from the East a very fine set of lantern slides illustrative of the recent disasters in Martinique, which he proposes to use for the benefit of the Lihue Hall. We bespeak a liberal response to his efforts.

Mr. M. A. Jaeger of Koloa, is to be congratulated on the success of his grand plan given at his new building at Kihoula, every one enjoying themselves to the utmost, we may add the Koloa brass band under the able conductorship of D. Kapahu, contributed much to the success of the evening.

Mr. Geo. Ewart, the Kilauea Civil Engineer has been spending a few days on the McBryde plantation looking into their methods of reservoir construction. He expresses himself as well pleased with what he has seen. Kilauea is proposing to put in some large storage reservoirs which will materially increase the tonnage output.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Fassoth were badly frightened one evening when fifteen ghosts made their appearance at their house. All dressed in white made them appear very ghostlike and it is said that Mrs. Fassoth made a rush from the room. She returned, however, shortly at which time the ghosts were induced to remove their white garbs.

An enjoyable evening was enjoyed by all present, the party not breaking up until quite late.

During the past two months some very pleasant social gatherings have been held on Saturday evenings in the vicinity of Hanalei and Elele. The principal amusements have been dancing and ping-pong, and small parties have been given by Mr. H. H. Brodie, and the Misses Barnes of Hanalei, and Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McDonald of Elele. In every instance most enjoyable evenings have been passed, and let us hope that this spirit of sociability thus started may continue.

Before leaving for Honolulu Mr. Eric A. Knudsen gave a luau and dance at his home in Waiwala. A great many invitations were sent out and as many responses came. The luau commenced at about 5 o'clock and lasted until after seven at which time dancing commenced. The evening selected was perfect in its brilliant moonlight and cold atmosphere. The grounds were strung with Japanese lanterns of various colors and the luau was beautifully decorated with greens giving an artistic touch to the whole situation. Dancing continued until a late hour at which time the guests departed having thoroughly enjoyed it all.

Passed the Ship's Doctor.

Among the Chinese passengers to Hongkong from Honolulu by the City of Peking was a leper, who was found to be suffering from the loathsome disease only when the steamer got to Manila. The man had his family aboard and was bound for Hongkong. He evidently was in the act of escaping deportation to the leper colony on Molokai Island, for he came on board the steamer at Honolulu. During the voyage he mingled freely with the other passengers, eating at the same table with them. How he escaped observation by the ship's doctor, the local authorities were unable to comprehend, for his case was so pronounced that even a casual look at the man reveals to a practiced eye, says a Manila paper, that he is a leper of the most hopeless kind. After the captain of the Peking was informed of these facts he ordered the man into segregated confinement until Hongkong was reached, where he was to be turned over to the health authorities.—Hawaii Shippo.

Charles Wilcox, accused of embezzlement of public funds while an employee of the Public Works Department, waived examination in the police court yesterday morning, and was committed to the circuit court for trial.

ANOTHER SESSION
WILL FINISH UP
THE COUNTY BILL

(Continued from Page 3.)

branding of cattle passed unanimously. The bill relating to embezzlement passed unanimously.

The burglary act and the bill repealing the opium law passed unanimously.

The Senate bill prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors or to inebriates passed unanimously.

A 4 o'clock recess was taken until 7:30.

THE COUNTY BILL.

Tonight will see the close of the third reading of the county bill. When the Senate adjourned last evening there were seventy-four pages of the bill still left to read.

A number of important changes were made. The first was one requiring all taxes to be paid in the county. Another provided that all fees received by either Territorial or county officers shall be paid into the Treasury.

The entire section providing for the sale of awa licenses at auction was stricken out and an amendment carried making the general license \$25, which any one can take out. The penalty was reduced also, the minimum fine being \$25 and the maximum \$100.

Senator Paris's amendment to reduce the auction license fee for East Hawaii from \$50 to \$25 was lost. The amendment changing the West Hawaii and Kauai auction fee to \$25 carried.

Senator Achil's motion to reduce the annual boatmen's fee from \$8 to \$4 was lost.

The license fee of \$5 for hunters was raised to \$10, upon motion of Senator Isenberg.

The fee for lodging and tenement houses was raised from \$2 to \$10.

When the Senate adjourned, chapter 56, on marriage licenses, had just been reached.

THE BOARD OF
AGRICULTURE

Editor Advertiser: An impartial estimate of the plans for a new Board of Agriculture, as contained in your issue of March 19, cannot affirm these to be in the best interests of agriculture in the Islands.

A board to outline and direct the work of the department might be of use, though there was one in the past that accomplished little.

Dividing the department, as proposed, into two divisions, viz., forestry and entomology, with an expert at the head of each, multiplies offices. The Territory already has a department of Entomology, with one of the best entomologists in the world, Mr. Koebele, in charge, who does not complain of overwork.

The proposed turning over of purely agricultural matters to the United States Experiment Station is practically abandoning the most important part of the work for which the department is supposed to exist, i. e., the importing of new and better varieties of trees, plants and seeds and placing them in competent hands in different portions of the Islands, to the end that production be increased and new industries established.

Soil, elevation, and location on the Islands make so many changed conditions that the experiments conducted on Tanalan will not have a wide range of utility. Furthermore, the United States is not making special importations for the benefit of these Islands. There is a wide enough field for the Territorial Department of Agriculture, and it should not be abandoned.

If the Commissioner of Agriculture would spend one or two thousand dollars in importing Bluefield banana plants and place them in the hands of growers on the different Islands, the exportation of bananas would increase many fold in a few years. He might start a new industry if he would import vanilla cuttings from Mexico and from the Fiji Islands in sufficient quantities for distribution in the hands of responsible parties on the different Islands, so that it would be tested on all the different soils, elevations and locations.

Many other things might be tried, but the above samples illustrate the openings for valuable activity in the Territorial Department of Agriculture not covered or anticipated in the United States Experiment Station.

The Government Nurseries should raise and distribute many useful and beautiful varieties of trees and plants not now represented here, as well as improved varieties of tropical fruits.

It is to be hoped that the committee considering the proposed changes will not be so blinded by flimsy claims as to attempt to so emasculate the Territorial Department of Agriculture.

PLANTER.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is intended especially for coughs, colds, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received giving accounts of its good works; of aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious; and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith, & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

BOARDS
CONTROL
ROAD CASH

**Double Payment
for Anahola
Grade.**

An interesting chapter of the investigation of the Wilcox shortage is disclosed in a series of letters which while they were in possession of the man who made the investigation for the House Committee did not come out. They acquit Superintendent Cooper entirely of connection with the second payment of money.

The correspondence shows that S. N. Hundley, chairman of the Kawaihau road board, was notified by Superintendent Cooper that the bills unpaid were included in the shortage in the office under Wright, and that he would ask for an appropriation for them, and notifying him that the department could not accept a memo, which he had placed in the account as a voucher.

In answer to this in letters, one under date of December 4th, Mr. Hundley says that on June 14 or 15 James H. Boyd told him to take money out of the road taxes and use it to pay laborers on the Anahola grade, and to replace it when the appropriation was received. Not until the signatures of two members of the Board were received to tags showing this disposition of the fund, would Mr. Cooper approve the accounts. Mr. Cooper called attention at that time to the fact that "approval of expenditures from the Road fund rests with the Road Board and not with the Superintendent."

All this is summarized by Chief Clerk White in a letter to Sims, the man who made the report assailing the legality of the second payment, which after going over the fact that Hundley submitted the statement of the board with the entries for advances to pay the defaulted items, shows these were sent back to him with orders to charge himself with them as the office could not approve the same, and continues:

"Subsequently on showing made by him, he was allowed in accordance with letter from this Department to include the amount of \$1258.85 in his statement of December 31, 1902. Vouchers for the respective amounts of \$175.65, \$359.10 and \$424.10 were accordingly returned with financial statement of December 31, 1902, with signatures of two members of the Road Board. The following note appears at the foot of each voucher:

"These amounts were paid to the above parties and their individual receipts are on voucher sent to the Public Works Department. Warrants were issued in payment of same, collected from Treasury and deposited with B. H. Wright, who defaulted for same. Payments now made out of the Road Tax Fund. If payment of loss is made by Legislative appropriation the same will appear as a receipt of the Fund."

"I cite you to 'Instructions to Road Boards, etc.' which while it places control of appropriations in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Works, also provides for disbursement out of the Road Tax Fund at the absolute discretion of the Road Board. The Road Board was not directed by the Superintendent to disburse the amount of \$1258.85. This was left to the discretion of the Road Board, the correspondence thus principally resulting in substitution of vouchers for cash tags."

"It would indeed be a hardship if the men who performed the labor should be kept out of their money by an office shuffle. In making this disbursement the Road Board assumed the risk of reimbursement by the Legislature."

"In view of the above I maintain that the action of both Superintendent of Public Works and the Kawaihau Road Board was legitimate and proper."

BATHS CURE LEPROSY?

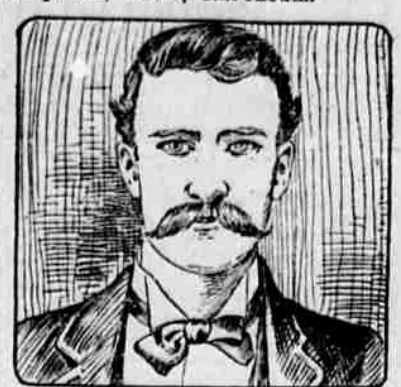
Reported Discovery of an American Physician in China.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—From Canton, China, comes the announcement of United States Consul McWade that an American physician, Dr. Adolf Razlag, has discovered and demonstrated by experiment a cure for the hitherto incurable disease of leprosy. This cure receives the endorsement of Consul McWade, who declares that he has personally followed the treatment as administered to four patients, and has seen three return to their business perfectly cured. The foundation of this discovery is in baths. Sun baths, sand baths, warm and cold fresh water baths and salt water baths, together with medicated baths, are the main features of the remedy. The medicated baths include a wide range of drugs and chemicals used in various stages. Together with the treatment is the scheme of an island hospital, such as has been planned for the Philippines and is now in use in the Hawaiian Islands.

Concerning the cases which have been successfully treated, Consul McWade writes that on April 20 of last year four patients were placed in new buildings furnished by the Viceroy of the two Kwangs at his request. In four months three of the patients, one of whom was a teacher in the American Presbyterian Missionary School, were discharged and returned to work cured. This leper colony, six miles east of Canton, which is known as "Lepratow," is described by Consul McWade as a source of the disease, since its inhabitants are allowed to go to the city to beg, and wash in lakes used for various purposes by the inhabitants. Consul McWade reports that the new treatment has created the greatest interest among the Chinese and Manchu officials.

A Bad Skin

Prick your skin with a needle. You will see it is full of blood, full all the time. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Pure blood makes the skin clear, smooth, healthy. Impure blood covers the skin with pimples, sores, boils, eczema, eruptions, tetter, salt-rheum.



Mr. Frank Hewett, of Kalgoolie, W. A., sends his photograph and tells what cured him. "When a boy my skin broke out in bad sores about my hands. After trying a great many remedies in vain, I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla and was quickly cured. Recently I was troubled again with severe boils, but one bottle of the same old remedy completely cured me. It's the greatest blood-purifying medicine in the world."

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparilla." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Aid the Sarsaparilla by keeping your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

THE FIRST

**American Savings &
Trust Co.**

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown
Vice-President M. P. Robinson
Cashier W. G. Cooper
Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon

Ex "Sonoma"

A new supply of

**Fresh Vegetable and
Flower**

SEEDS

Just Received.

5c Per Package

and guaranteed fresh.

**Hollister
Drug COMPANY.**

Fort Street.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S
NEW YORK LINE

Regular Packets

Sailing from
NEW YORK TO HONOLULU
at regular intervals.

For freight rates apply to
CHAS. BREWER & CO.
27 Kilby St., Boston.

OR **C. BREWER & CO.,**
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

ican Presbyterian Missionary School, were discharged and returned to work cured. This leper colony, six miles east of Canton, which is known as "Lepratow," is described by Consul McWade as a source of the disease, since its inhabitants are allowed to go to the city to beg, and wash in lakes used for various purposes by the inhabitants. Consul McWade reports that the new treatment has created the greatest interest among the Chinese and Manchu officials.

Concerning his own observation of the merits of the new cure, Consul McWade writes to the State Department: "The results of the first four cases have gone far to show that Dr. Razlag's work of treatment has gone beyond the stage of experimentation. As I have personally witnessed the progress of the leper patients from the nauseating and repellant stages of foul ulceration to comparative recovery, I have necessarily a strong belief in the efficacy of his methods. And as I have had considerable personal experience and some practical knowledge on these and kindred subjects, I regard it with favor and ask your courteous permission to recommend the scheme, embracing the island sanatorium and its governance and treatment."

Wandburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$600,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas. M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier
Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass-books, copies of which may be had on application.
Judd Building, Fort Street.

WATCHES**The Timekeeping Kind**

★ ★ ★

We sell a fine heavy solid gold, hunting or open face, plain or engraved, with 17-jewel movement for
\$50.00.

Also much cheaper ones; but there's a difference, of course.

For perfection of time keeping and sterling worth you cannot do better than to purchase one of our specials at
\$50.00.

H. F. WICHMAN BOX 342.**ROAD AROUND THE BIG ISLAND**

It is now possible for one to take a team and drive completely around the Island of Hawaii, the great work of building the belt road having been completed last week. The broken spots, being some four miles at Huehue or Maguire's, and across on the Low contract, have been finished.

The road around the Island of Hawaii is one of the greatest of the projects which has been undertaken by the government, and gives to the prospective counties of that island a great start in life. Altogether, the drive from Hilo by way of the Volcano and Kona, through Waimea and the Hamakua coast, is 211 miles long, and while there is a stretch where the road is not of the best, still it is possible to make the trip for the entire distance by carriage.

The distances on such a ride would be as follows: From Hilo to the Volcano, 33 miles; Honouliuli, 32; to Kealahou Bay, 46; to Kailua, 12; to Puuanaluu mountain, 17; to Waimea, 16; to Kukuiahae, 10; to Ooakaa, 20; to Laupahoehoe, 3; to Hilo, 22. There are some stretches of bad road in this length. For instance, the road from the Volcano to Honouliuli is not good, but it is to be improved, the men being at work upon it. From Waimea to Kukuiahae the road is steep and bad, but there is being constructed a road from Waimea to Honouliuli which will have no grade above 5 per cent. This will make a complete circuit of fine roads.

The opening of the island to travel will have a good effect upon the visiting of its best places by the tourists, who are certain to find in the island many highly pleasing points of interest.

ITINERARY OF ROOSEVELT'S TRIP

The itinerary of President Roosevelt's Western trip has been published, and it does not include a visit to Honolulu. According to the schedule as it is given out, the President's special will pull out from Washington on April 1.

The first ten days will be spent in a speechmaking tour, which will begin at Chicago. The first stop of importance will be at Milwaukee. This was to have been the last place the President would visit on his trip last autumn if the tour had not come to an untimely end at Indianapolis.

The party will traverse Wisconsin, part of Iowa, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana and Wyoming.

At Cincinnati the train will be sidetracked and the President and Secretary of War Root, leaving all other members of the party behind, will enter Yellowstone park under an escort of cavalry officers having charge of the park. Two weeks will be spent in the park by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Root, who are seeking absolute rest. There will be no hunting, because the law prohibits the carrying of arms by sportsmen in the national park. It is hardly likely that the President will even get any trout fishing, as the season will not be far enough advanced for that.

Leaving Yellowstone and boarding the train once more about April 20, the speechmaking journey will be resumed and the President will traverse Nebraska and parts of Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, arriving at St. Louis just before April 30. Here the President will participate in the dedication of the world's fair buildings, and on the night of April 30 he will leave over the Atchafalaya road through Kansas to Colorado. After seeing considerable of that state, he will go over the Southern Pacific through New Mexico and Arizona.

The President will start through California from the south. He will spend two or three days in Yosemite Park, visit San Francisco, Sacramento and other cities and take a run into Nevada and Utah.

Returning to San Francisco, he will proceed north through Oregon and Washington, stopping to attend the exposition in Portland, which celebrates the Lewis and Clarke expedition. The President will cross the Rockies by another route and traverse the Territory that he will not touch on his way West. The entire trip will consume more than two months.

E. P. DOLE TALKS OF CABLE CHANGES

"The Pacific Cable has put the people of Hawaii in touch with the rest of the world," said Attorney General E. P. Dole of Hawaii, at the White House offices today. General Dole is a cousin of Governor Dole, and has been making an extended tour of the United States, having sailed from the Islands nearly two months ago. He was introduced to the President by Senator Foster of Washington, who also presented Arthur C. Gehr of Honolulu and S. M. Bruce of New Whetcom, Wash.

"Since the completion of the cable," continued General Dole, "we have enjoyed a new participation in world affairs. Think of having had to wait a week for news! When President McKinley was shot the news was brought to us with reports on his condition for the first few days after the affair had taken place. Then there was a week intervening before the next steamer arrived. The report was so reassuring that we began a celebration and planned services of thanksgiving for the President's remarkable recovery from the wound. When the next steamer came it brought news of Mr. McKinley's death and funeral.

"When King Edward was about to be crowned the English people in Hawaii got up a monster celebration. News by steamer told all of the late preparations for the coronation, and on the appointed date Hawaii celebrated in royal fashion. When the next steamer came it brought the unexpected tidings that the King was desperately ill and had not been crowned. Since then we have not been holding celebrations until assured that plans elsewhere had been realized in full."—Washington Times.

INFLUENZA is always more or less prevalent at this season of the year. This disease is very similar to a severe cold and if allowed to take its course is liable to cause serious results. The best treatment for influenza is to avoid exposure and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This medicine gives immediate relief and if used as directed, will ward off all dangerous consequences. It leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All druggists and dealers sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

THE SPRINGS OF PAUOA**Their Character Is Described by Booth.**

Honolulu, March 25, 1903.

Editor Advertiser: In your paper of yesterday morning appeared an article signed "Citizen and Taxpayer," treating of the water supply of the Pauoa springs and while an article to which a man is ashamed to sign his own name carries no weight with the thinking reader, there are some who might be misled thereby and in refutation of his figures it is only necessary to publish the report of the engineers on the supply and of the Government Chemist on the quality. These reports are attached hereto and will be recognized as authentic.
C. W. BOOTH.

MEASUREMENT OF WATER IN PAUOA VALLEY.

Honolulu, H. T., Nov. 15th, 1902.

To Whom It May Concern: Measurement taken at the mouth of two perpetual streams, the source of which are two springs at an elevation of between 550 and 600 feet, situated in Pauoa Valley, about two miles mauka of the terminus of the Pacific Heights Railroad. These springs are not affected by a lack of rainfall, give an output of \$59,920 gallons in 24 hours, and by developing could be increased by conservative estimate to ten times this amount.

Measurement taken from a stream at an elevation of 250 feet in the same valley, but lower down, the source of which stream is several small springs, gives an output of 253,700 gallons per 24 hours.

These springs are all located in Pauoa Valley, which is a natural watershed and would be a valuable reservoir site for the Government.

Very truly,
GRIMWOOD, RICHARDSON & HOLLOWAY, LTD.,
Per Richardson.

EXTRACT FROM ANALYSIS OF WATER FROM PAUOA VALLEY. SAMPLES TAKEN FEBRUARY 23, 1903, BY E. C. SHOREY—ANALYSIS MADE FOR MR. C. W. BOOTH.

The Nuuanu water while it contains less total solids than the waters from Pauoa, contains a large amount of albuminoid ammonia and this in connection with the presence of nitrites indicates rather serious organic contamination.

It should be said in this connection that water from Nuuanu valley varies greatly according to the amount of rainfall, surface wash, etc.

The samples from Beretania street and Palama both contain a larger amount of solid matter in solution than do the waters from Pauoa, and in each case more than one-half is made up of chlorides.

The interpretation of the analysis of the two samples from Pauoa may be stated as follows:

1. The waters are organically as pure as it is possible for natural water to be.
2. They contain less mineral matter than the artesian waters here, and this mineral matter is less objectionable in quality than that usually present in artesian water.

3. The difference between the two samples is slight and is such as can be accounted for by difference in location and surroundings of the springs.

On comparison of these two samples of water with the two present sources of supply for the city, viz: artesian water and storage reservoirs of rain water, there is absolutely no question that so far as quality goes the Pauoa water examined is much superior to either.

It is superior to Nuuanu Valley or any storage water because free from organic impurities. It is true that filtration of Nuuanu water will greatly improve it and the value of a filtration plant for that water so long as it is used cannot be overestimated; but it is much better to use if possible a water that does not require filtering.

Water filtration will render fit for use a water which could not otherwise be used, but such filtration does not remove absolutely all germs, e. g. typhoid, and a filtered surface water can never be absolutely safe as regards water carried diseases, while a spring water with the source properly protected is so.

GREAT GRUMBLERS

Grumbling Will Cease if Honolulu People Follow This Advice.

Backache is the first grumbling warning. The kidneys give it, if you heed it not. Look out for trouble, it will surely come.

Urinary trouble, kidney trouble and many miseries. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are made for kidneys only. They cure every form of kidney ill. The experience of Honolulu people proves this.

Here's a case in point. Mr. F. Metcalf, of this city, gives us the following information: "I was afflicted with a painful feeling in my back for over five years. The various remedies resorted to did me no good, until, falling in with the advice of a friend (Mr. W. J. Maxwell), I procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had hardly finished taking them when the pain left me altogether, and I now feel that I have been completely cured of the terrible suffering I underwent formerly. By keeping a box of the pills in the house I am fortified against any possible return of my complaint at future times. It seems almost miraculous that the pains should have vanished so speedily. All sufferers from backache should get some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Nevada Case.

The hearing of the Nevada case was continued yesterday. Captain Olsson of the Fearless was on the stand for the greater part of the day. An evening session was held, at which the plaintiff's case was practically concluded.

The plaintiff has introduced in evidence two models, showing the relative positions of the freighter and the tug, and with a tow line between.

The questions of amount of water, availability, elevation of source, character of surroundings of springs are questions for the engineer rather than the chemist.

(Signed) EDMUND C. SHOREY, Chemist Hawaii Territory. Honolulu, Feb. 26th, 1903.
Mr. C. W. Booth, Honolulu.

Honolulu, T. H., March 23rd, 1903.
Mr. C. W. Booth.

Dear Sir: In response to your request for an opinion regarding the water from your springs in Pauoa Valley, allow me to state that after personal inspection of the springs and their surroundings, an examination of specimens of water taken from them and more especially after reading the report of Mr. E. C. Shorey and his analysis of the water, I take pleasure in recommending the water as an unusually pure and wholesome natural water for drinking or other domestic purposes.

I am yours, Very truly,
C. B. WOOD, M. D.

FOR WEAK NERVES.

"The battle of life to-day is not fought with the muscles but with the nervous system," so says Sir J. Crichton Browne, a high medical authority. Another authority, the late Dr. J. M. Fothergill, adds, "The more the digestion weakens and the liver and kidneys become inactive and sluggish, the more the blood becomes laden with waste matters, causing many disorders; among them gout, rheumatism, heart trouble, asthma and prostration of the nerves. A strong set of nerves, a set to work with, a set to enable you to stand the world's battles and collisions without breaking down, must be a well-nourished set of nerves; and well-fed nerves have got to be part and parcel of a strong, well-fed body. That is the idea; and how then are weak people going to obtain the strength and the assimilating power which lies behind it? By using

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION a remedy known all over the world as the most genuine and quick acting of food-tonics and blood purifiers. You will search far for a case of debility—no matter what the ultimate cause—which this modern and scientific medicine cannot at once relieve and cure. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Dr. Edward Clark says: "From a long experience in the use of cod liver oil, I have no hesitancy in saying that I regard your preparation the best one on the market." It cannot fail, and is beneficial from the first dose. Guaranteed to increase weight and renew strength. If hard to please, try it. Genuine is sold by all chemists here and everywhere throughout the world.

**Falling Hair**

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humours, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Agent, Depot: H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LINDSAY LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. Postpaid. Sole Agents: Boston, U. S. A.

A PROCLAMATION

ALL HAIL!

PRIMO BOCK BEER

The great spring tonic is on draught and in bottle everywhere. Drink often before the supply is all gone.

Brewery Telephone 341.

COUNTY BILL IS READY FOR REPORT

The House Committee on County Bill should be able to close up its report today and present it to the House immediately. The work of consideration has been finished and the amendments to the bill are neither many nor radical.

As the amended bill now stands the alterations which are momentous are four in number. These are the incorporation of the Kauai school bill, as introduced into the House as a supplemental act by Kellinot, into the County bill to replace the provision for Territorial control of the Department of Public Instruction, the provision placing district magistrates and road boards under the control of the county supervisors, and providing that the supervisors are to be elected from districts or wards. These districts are variously divided. On this island for instance the district east of Nuuanu street is given three supervisors, from Nuuanu street to Moanalua two, and the outer districts two. On Maui Wailuku has two and each of the other districts one.

The county of West Hawaii is wiped out and its name made Kaniapuni, with Hamakua substituted for Kau, in the constituency, and the county seat placed at Waimea.

The other changes are minor ones and will not cause fights on the floor, though the school matter and the alteration in the district magistrates and road boards may raise some little discussion and cause division of the vote. The House may not attempt to consider the bill until that of the Senate has been sent down, so that there may be speedy action had.

The committee which has been investigating the Kalihl Detention Camp will report this morning favoring the consideration of the Vida bill providing for the erection of an almshouse from the camp, in committee of the whole house, as there are several opinions as to the proper future of the camp.

The committee which is investigating the Rapid Transit Company will meet this morning to hear the evidence of the officials of the company.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Wong Wa Foy Jr to J. Alapai and wf; D; lot 33, blk 2 of R P 3555, Nuuanu valley, Honolulu; \$135. B 249, p 49. Dated Dec 9, 1896.

K Kahue to Lee Yung; L; 5 acres of Gr 3175, Nahuiku, Maui; 10 yrs at \$18. B 249, p 409. Dated Oct 17, 1901.

J A McCandless and wf to Hawn Electric Co Ltd; D; Esplanade lots 59, 60, 61 and 62, Gr 4890, cor Halevauwila and Kilauea sts, Honolulu; \$20,000. B 249, p 50. Dated Mar 9, 1903.

Kaunana to Hamakua Mill Co; L; 8 acres of R P 1555, Manienu, Hamakua, Hawaii; 10 yrs at \$22. B 249, p 410. Dated Feb 24, 1903.

Ellen Palau to Laupahoehoe Sug Co; L; 4 1/2 acres of R P 1351, Pohakupuka, N Hilo, Hawaii; 4 yrs at \$5 per acre per an. B 249, p 411. Dated Mar 3, 1903.

Peter C Jones Ltd to Herbert & Humphreys; Rel; 7609 sq ft land, Alakea St, Honolulu; \$15,000. B 199, p 250. Dated Mar 6, 1903.

Gro Herbert et al to L B Kerr & Co Ltd; D; 5759 sq ft land, Alakea St, Honolulu; \$20,000. B 249, p 411. Dated Mar 2, 1903.

W M Campbell to J D Jewett; D; lot 7, blk B, Pawaia tract, Honolulu; \$3750. B 249, p 51. Dated Feb 7, 1903.

Tom Yong to Y Aho et al; BS; lat in livery and lodging house business of Y Aho et al, cor Vineyard and River sts, also lat in bldgs; 2 hacks and 5 horses; \$200. B 249, p 233. Dated Mar 9, 1903.

Kallihune to R Ludloff; P A; special powers. B 249, p 234. Dated June 21, 1902.

Kate E Sims to Pioneer Bldg & Loan Assn; Affdt; foret of mfg on Grs 2546 and 2495, Kalihl, Honolulu. B 249, p 234. Dated Mar 7, 1903.

Kate E Sims to Pioneer Bldg & Loan Assn; D; Grs 2546 and 2495; \$4275. B 249, p 54. Dated Mar 7, 1903.

RECORDED MARCH 19.
First Bank of Hilo Ltd to G S McKenzie; Rel; 4 79-100 acres land, Volcano road, Hilo, Hawaii; \$4,000. B 226, p 201. Dated Nov 12, 1902.

Bank of Hawaii Ltd to F L Hoogs; Rel; 8819 sq ft, Makiki St, Honolulu; \$1000. B 220, p 341. Dated Feb 9, 1903.

J K Hanania to Hana Pht Co; L; 10 acres Gr 6923; 10 yrs at \$20. B 240, p 412. Dated June 12, 1902.

Suit has been filed by R. W. McChesney, et al, vs. the Kona Sugar Company, et al, and the receiver, in which William Blance of Louisiana asks judgment in the sum of \$37,044.53 for engines, rolling stock, rails and other materials used in the construction and operating of the steam railway.



ARRIVED.

Tuesday, March 24.

Stmr. Helene, Nicholson, from Kihel, Kohala, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Paauilo, Hilo and Oahu, at 6:15 a. m., with 2222 bags sugar, 43 head cattle, 3 packages sundries.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maunaloa, Lona and Kau ports, at 6:30 a. m., with 9006 bags sugar, 624 bags taro, 14 bags coffee, 114 bunches bananas, 37 packages fruit, 262 packages sundries, 2 hogs, 1 horse, 30 head cattle.

Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, from Hanalei and Anahola, at 3:20 a. m., with 7050 bags sugar.

Wednesday, March 25.

O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Rinder, from San Francisco.

L. L. S. S. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports.

W. S. S. Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports.

W. S. S. Maui, from Maui ports.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, March 24.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kapa, Anahola, Kilauea, Hanalei and Kailiwhai, at 5 p. m.

S. S. Nevanan, Weedon, for Kahului, at 5 p. m.

Am. bktn. Amelia, Willer, for Eureka, at 11 a. m.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Maui, Molokai and Kohala ports, at 5 p. m.

Wednesday, March 25.

Am. bktn. S. G. Wilder, for San Francisco.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kona, Kau and Maui ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, March 24.—W. F. Woodward and wife, F. B. Cleveland, Miss S. Malina, S. A. Kaimoku and wife, E. M. Cackusick, G. B. Harris, E. Kaha, M. F. Scott, Wm. Manu, J. W. Cathcart, R. W. Shingle, Chas. Smith, Wm. Dibble, Geo. H. Robertson, H. Nahalelua, Ah Mo, Pang Lung, Sing Loy, A. V. Peters, Rev. J. Johnson, Rev. B. Cowan.

Arrived per stmr. Mikahala, from Kauai ports, March 25.—Mrs. R. Williams, Dr. Prigge and wife, H. Prigge, Miss A. and Miss M. Prigge, Elder I. S. Hatch, Elder A. Emedley, Elder A. P. Musser, Mrs. J. P. Spaulding, A. Luis, Chin Kin, K. Awakami, Ah Ko, J. M. Oelvey, Rev. A. M. Elston and wife, Miss R. Elston and 58 deck.

Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, March 24.—W. J. Dyer, W. H. Lambert, J. A. Magoon, C. E. Smith, E. A. Narceow, S. S. Weld, wife and child, H. L. Kerr, J. F. Humburg, Mrs. S. Kalama, Mrs. W. A. Fetter, F. J. Amweg, W. D. Card and wife, Dr. L. E. Cofer, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Mrs. E. G. Stoller, E. C. Lester, Gaea Miner, Mrs. Puulki and daughter, W. G. Hall, Jos. Schwartz, D. P. Lawrence, Nigel Jackson, Dr. F. Irwin, Robert Hind, C. H. Teaff, Rev. C. H. Daniels, J. F. Cosby, Rev. W. H. Fenton-Smith, Mrs. J. L. Clark, Miss B. Clark, Miss L. von der Holst, E. M. Chittenden, G. E. Somers, F. C. Shoel and wife, L. M. Whitehouse and wife, Rev. M. C. Harris, J. W. Mason.

For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, March 24.—Mrs. Penhallow, Miss Grace Carroll, W. A. Horblson, Mr. Walker, D. H. Case and wife, W. J. Marsh, J. A. Thompson, J. D. McVeigh, E. T. Rogers, wife and child, Mrs. W. M. Graham and children, A. Carvalho, Jase, Morse, M. Houghtaling, A. McCabe, M. Faria, Mary Kupaialu, T. L. Pa.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, for Kauai ports, March 24.—Miss E. H. Wilcox, Miss E. Damon, Miss Fridner K. Hamano, P. C. Bunzell, Nobili Paulo, Mrs. H. Isenberg, P. McLean, wife and two children, Mr. Rohig, Miss Belle Dickey, Miss D. Koble, F. G. Prescott, Chong Sing.

Per stmr. Mikahala, for Kauai ports, March 25.—Mrs. A. J. Derby, Mrs. E. A. Abbott, L. H. Miller, H. Dinklage, Mrs. J. Asch, J. K. Brown, Miss Grau, Mrs. W. G. Rodgers, Howard Abbott, Philip Rice, J. I. Silva, W. O. Smith, Mrs. J. M. Steel, L. A. Bartlett, Joe Klu, H. M. Mack, Lum Bu, Sing Qui, Mrs. Sing Qui, and 53 deck.

VESSELS IN PORT.

U. S. Tug Iroquois, Rodman.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Alden Besse, Am. bk., Kessel, San Francisco, March 17.

Gene A. Br. schr., Vancouver, in distress.

Ivanhoe, Br. bk., Grant, Iquique, March 19.

Mary E. Foster, Am. schr., Thompson, March 14.

Paramita, Am. sp., Backus, Newcastle, Feb. 21 (in distress).

Iwaland Laid Up.

The Iwaland of the Inter-Island Company's fleet will be taken over to the stream today and moored for an indefinite period, there being no more work for the vessel in connection with the removal of sugar to Honolulu.

All of the new laws are being published in the Record, as soon as they are signed by the Governor.

ROYAL

Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Shipping Notes.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The next mail for San Francisco will be by the Gaelle, which is scheduled to sail on Saturday.

The steamer Nevada left yesterday at 5 p. m. for Kahului, and will return here to leave for San Francisco on March 31.

The Mauna Loa officers arriving yesterday confirm the report that the Lahaina mail boat men have been drowned.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Alameda is due from the Coast on Friday with two days' later mail than is on the Coptic.

The S. G. Wilder sailed for San Francisco yesterday afternoon with four passengers and her hold full of sugar.

The Wilder steamer Lehua came in from the leper isle yesterday, and the Maui from ports on the island of that name.

The Inter-Island steamer Mikahala came in from Kauai ports yesterday, bringing a good list of passengers but no sugar.

Having been given a pretty thorough overhauling, the big steamer Hanalei of the Inter-Island line, has gone back into the Row, for the present.

About the middle of April, a cable steamer will leave San Francisco and Honolulu with supplies for the proposed station on Midway Island.

The whaling bark Gayhead was off the port again last night, and the supplies purchased by her skipper will in all probability be put on board her today.

The barkentine Mahukona, which left here on March 20 for Elele, has not got wind enough yet to make that port, although she has been sighted from there drifting about in the channel.

The R. P. Rithet was taking sugar from two steamers at once at the Inter-Island wharf yesterday. When the Rithet goes away, and the bark Alden Besse, the only square rigger left in port will be the Ivanhoe—that is, unless some of the coal fleet come in in the meantime. Of course there is the Paramita, but she is a cripple in the Row, and does not count.

The San Francisco Chronicle of March 18 has this: "The large freight steamship American, Captain Nichols, sailing Monday for Puget Sound, Honolulu and New York, was principally laden with freight for Honolulu, a notable consignment being 10,000 cases of coal oil. Other large shipments were made for the islands. At Honolulu the American is to take aboard a large cargo of sugar for New York."

The San Francisco Call of March 14 has this: "The Matson Navigation Company's ship Marion Chilcott has just completed loading at Alcatraz Landing a cargo of fuel oil for Honolulu. Captain Johnson, formerly commander of the Roderick Dhu and at present acting as marine superintendent for the company, supervised the loading. He says the oil was placed on board at the rate of 2000 barrels an hour. The loading apparatus was designed specially for the Matson Company and has proved a big success."

The San Francisco Chronicle of March 13 says: "Following its custom, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha has begun an overhauling of its liner while in port. In this instance the steamship being the America Maru. An expensive in-laid oak floor is being placed in the dining saloon, and artisans are employed elsewhere in the vessel making notable improvements. The America Maru is the last of the company's three liners coming here to receive a thorough overhauling, though all are comparatively new steamers and apparently in no need of alterations."

The steamship Alameda is due in port early this morning from San Francisco. The bark Alden Besse will sail for San Francisco this forenoon.

A dredger is at work scooping out mud at the entrance to the Railway and American-Hawaiian steamship wharves.

It was quite noticeable that the women passengers on the Coptic were, on an average, handsome types of American femininity. Mrs. Partridge, wife of Bishop Partridge, was one of the prettiest of the women aboard the liner.

THIS IS THE SEASON when death stalks through the land in the form of pneumonia. The surest defense against this disease is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always cures and cures quickly. All druggists and dealers sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

BORN.

PADGETT—At Waipahu, Oahu, March 25, 1903, to the wife of H. S. Padgett, a son.

Sunday 25c per month
Advertiser

THE SENATE PASSES THE COUNTY BILL

(Continued from page 5.)
coming into the Senate lobby. We are acting like a lot of school boys." Senator C. Brown said he didn't like the term "school boy" thrown in his face, or to have it said that he was not capable of judging for himself.

Senator Isenberg said he had as much right as any one to make an amendment, and didn't like to have J. T. Brown shut him off or sit upon him.

Senator Achi wanted the bill to go back to the committee, but the motion was lost.

Senator Isenberg's amendment limiting the road to carrying "small parcels" carried.

Dickey proposed a new amendment giving the Kohala Railroad three years to construct its road from Waialea to Hakalau, after the approval of this act by Congress, failing which the Hilo Electric Company may build to Hakalau.

The bill then passed unanimously, 13 ayes.

A motion to adjourn lost.

A bill exempting coffee and ramie from taxation passed second reading unanimously, to be read third time on Monday.

The loan appropriation bill was made the special order of the day for Tuesday.

The bill relating to vaccination passed second reading, to be read third time on Monday.

The following bills were referred to committees: No. 111, to health and education; No. 114, to public lands; No. 118, to judiciary; No. 119, to miscellaneous; No. 120, to ways and means; No. 131, to judiciary; No. 122, to special water committee; No. 136, to health and education.

A recess was taken until 7:30 o'clock.

COUNTY BILL PASSED.

The Senate has done its share towards giving county government to Hawaii. The county bill passed third reading unanimously last evening, those to whom the honor of voting for it fell being: Senators Achi, Baldwin, C. Brown, Crabbe, Dickey, McCandless, Paris, Kaine, Kalaupokalani and Wilcox. Woods, J. T. Brown, Kaohi and Nakapuuhi were absent, the latter still being ill.

There were but few changes made in the last seventy-four pages. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was added as a member of the Board of Public Institutions, on motion of Achi. Senator Kalaupokalani's attempt to raise the salary of Waterworks Superintendent from \$3,000 to \$5,500 failed. Receipts for all public buildings are to be given by county officers to the Governor.

Senator Kalaupokalani wanted the appropriation of \$500,000 for Oahu raised to \$600,000. Lost.

Senator McCandless called attention to the fact that the total amount, \$720,000, appropriated for the use of counties would exceed by \$200,000 the money in the hands of the Treasurer on January 1, 1904.

The reading of the bill was finished at 9:50.

The supplemental report of the committee, fixing salaries, was adopted.

Senator Baldwin moved an amendment to the merchandise license section cutting the license from \$500 to one-fourth per cent on the gross sales. Lost.

Senator Brown moved the passage of the bill. Senator Crabbe called for the ayes, and said no one would vote "no" on the bill. The vote was announced, eleven ayes, with hand clapping.

Senator Achi moved the second reading of the municipal act, which passed. The bill will come up for third reading today.

The Senate then adjourned.

WANT AMERICAN REGISTRY FOR MIRA

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company is making a strong effort to have the foreign-built steamship Mira, at New York, put under American registry for service in its fleet. Hopkins & Hopkins, the Washington lawyers representing the company, have made a formal protest to the United States Senate against the adoption of the following bill which passed the House of Representatives on February 16:

That the Commissioner of Navigation is hereby authorized and directed to cause the foreign-built steamship Mira, owned by a citizen of the United States, to be registered as a vessel of the United States under the name of Beaumont whenever it shall be shown to the Commissioner of Navigation that the salvage and the repairs made in the United States shipyard have amounted to three times the price paid for the wreck to her foreign owners exclusive of salvage.

The steamship Mira, built and owned in Great Britain, was wrecked on the coast of Nova Scotia in February of

last year. She was on the rocks about six months and was floated by blasting away the rocks on which she had grounded. The salvage was accomplished by a Mr. Reed, a citizen of the United States, who had the vessel towed to Halifax.

Mr. Reed's salvage claim was \$51,000, and the vessel was sold for \$50,000, subject to his claim, making the cost to the purchaser \$101,000. The steamer was bought by a Mr. G. Christ, who had her towed to a Delaware shipyard. She is now being repaired under a contract price of \$71,000.

ENGRAVINGS

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO. LTD.

FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by John M. Vivas of Honolulu, Oahu, to William R. Castle, trustee, dated January 29th, 1898, recorded in Liber 174, page 388, now held by Western and Hawaiian Investment Company, Limited, as assignee, notice is hereby given that the assignee of mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest as well as principal.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 4th day of April, 1903, at 12 noon of said day, unless said mortgage with all expenses are paid prior to said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, attorney for mortgagee. Dated Honolulu, March 6th, 1903. WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD., Assignee of Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

Two and 55-100 acres in Kaili, described in said mortgage as Apanas 1 and 3 of R. P. 3500 on L. C. Award 3178 (to Kewali).

Should said premises not realize sufficient to cover said mortgage and expenses, there will also be sold certain mortgages and notes to said Vivas, which were assigned over as further security collateral to his note, to-wit: Mortgage of Manuel Gouveia, dated Jan. 25, 1898, Liber 174, page 382.

Mortgage of Maria de L. Sousa, dated Jan. 25, 1898, Liber 174, page 384.

Mortgage of Antonio Freitas, dated Jan. 25, 1898, Liber 174, page 385.

Mortgage of J. de Freitas, dated Jan. 25, 1898, Liber 174, page 386.

G2497—Mar. 6, 13, 20, 27, April 3.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated June 25th A. D. 1897, made by Amoy Silva, wife of M. E. Silva of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to Maria L. Hoffmann, of said Honolulu, Mortgagee, (since deceased) and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 170, pages 356-7, I, W. O. Smith, Executor of the last will and testament of said Maria L. Hoffmann deceased, intend to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen Street, said Honolulu, on Saturday the 25th day of April, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid consists of all that piece or parcel of land situate at Kamakela, said Honolulu, and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the North-west corner of this lot at angle of two lots and running:

1. S. 4° E. 46-1/4 feet along Front Street.

2. N. 70-1/2° E. 135.0 feet along the Southern portion of this residence.

3. N. 30° W. 36 feet along wooden fence.

4. S. 75° W. 115.4 feet along the Northern portion of this residence to the initial point, and containing an area of 115-1600 of an acre, and being a portion of Royal Patent No. 1758, L. C. A. 980, and being the same premises conveyed to said Amoy Silva by deed of J. D. Holt, Junior, dated March 9, 1894, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 148, pages 195-6.

Together with all the improvements, rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

There is a cottage on said premises insured for \$800.

Terms cash, United States Gold Coin, Doods at the expense of the purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu. Dated Honolulu, March 26, 1903.

WILLIAM O. SMITH, Executor of will of Maria L. Hoffmann, deceased. March 27, Apr. 24.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated August

BY AUTHORITY

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

FIRE CLAIM BONDS OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

By direction of the Governor sealed bids will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Territory until twelve (12) o'clock noon, on Monday, April 20, 1903, for Three Hundred and Twenty-six Thousand (\$326,000.00) Dollars of Territorial Coupon Bonds, in denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, authorized by an Act of Congress.

DESCRIPTION.

These Bonds are to be dated May 1, 1903, and may be redeemed by the Territory of Hawaii after the first day of May, 1908, and are payable on or before the first day of May, 1918, bearing interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November of each year, both principal and interest being payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank in the City of New York. These Bonds are signed by Territorial officials and the Secretary of the Interior.

AUTHORIZATION.

These Bonds are to be issued in pursuance of an Act of Congress, approved January 26, 1903, entitled: "An Act to pay in part judgments rendered under an act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Hawaii for property destroyed in suppressing the bubonic plague in said Territory in eighteen hundred and ninety-nine and nineteen hundred, and authorizing the Territory of Hawaii to issue bonds for the payment of the remaining claims," by which they are EXEMPT FROM ANY AND ALL TAXES, and the payment thereof constitutes a charge upon the revenues of the Territory of Hawaii.

SECURITY.

The average annual revenue of the Territory for the past two years has been\$ 2,420,128 95
The present assessed valuation of the taxable property of the Territory is 123,000,539 38
Present actual debt, not including above proposed new issue, is 931,970 31

RESTRICTIONS.

Tenders will be received for the whole issue, or any part thereof. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check, payable to the order of the Governor of the Territory, for at least ten (10) per cent. of the aggregate amount of the amount bid upon, the amount of said check to be forfeited to the Territory of Hawaii in the event of failure on the part of the bidder, after notification of acceptance of the proposal, to carry into effect the terms thereof. Bidders whose proposals are accepted will be required to pay ten (10) per cent in U. S. Gold Coin upon the amount of their bids as soon as they receive notice of acceptance; and to pay in like coin twenty (20) per cent at the expiration of each ten days thereafter, until the whole is paid. But they may, at their option, pay the entire amount of their bid when notified of acceptance, or at any time when an installment is payable. The price the bidder proposes to pay, the place where he desires the bonds shall be delivered, and the office—whether that of the Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, at Honolulu, or Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, New York City—where it will be most convenient for the bidder to deposit the amounts of his payments, must be specifically stated in the proposal. No offer for the purchase of the bonds for less than their face value will be considered.

RIGHTS RESERVED.

The right to reject any and all bids, to waive technical defects, and to accept any part of any bid and reject the other part is hereby expressly reserved to the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

HOW ADDRESSED.

All proposals must be addressed to the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, and must be distinctly marked "Proposals for the Purchase of Four Per Cent Bonds." Blank forms for proposals and copies of the Act of Congress and the Rules and Regulations published by the Secretary of the Interior may be had upon application.

ALEX. G. HAWES, JR.,

Secretary to the Governor.

Executive Chamber, Territory of Hawaii, March 19th, 1903.

27, 1900, made by EMILY SANFORD,

of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to W. O. Smith, Trustee for S. W. Wilcox, of said Honolulu, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 214, pages 154-6, the mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen Street, said Honolulu, on Saturday the 25th day of April, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid, consists of:

First: All that piece or parcel of land situate on Quarry Street, at Kulaokahua in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, containing an area of 6900 square feet, more or less, and being the same premises that were conveyed to W. H. Winchester by deed of W. E. Foster, Trustee, dated August 21, 1895, and recorded in Liber 155, page 272, and further described as being a portion of Royal Patent (Grant) No. 3564, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the makai side of Quarry Street 200 7-10 feet from the South side of Alapai Street extension, thence running by true bearings:

South 37° 31' West 120 feet along Portuguese Club premises; thence

South 52° 30' East 50 feet along Lot 511; thence

North 37° 30' East 120 feet, and

North 52° 30' West 50 feet along Quarry Street; area 6900 square feet;

Second: All those certain lots, tracts, pieces or parcels of land situate on Cartwright Road near J. M. McDonald's residence at Walkiki in said Honolulu, being lots 35, 36 and 37, Keko Tract, containing an area of 15000 square feet, having a frontage on said Cartwright Road of 150 feet and a depth of 100 feet, and a part of Royal Patent No. 5667 Land Commission Award No. 5931,

and the same premises that were conveyed to the said W. H. Winchester by deed of W. C. Achi, Trustee, and C. B. Maille, Trustee, dated May 11, 1897 and recorded in Liber 167, page 412.

The above premises were conveyed to the said Mortgagee by deed of said W. H. Winchester dated August 3, 1900, and recorded in Liber 210 page 194.

Together with all the improvements, rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

There is a house on the Quarry Street premises insured for \$400.